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LATER FROM EUROPE.

ONE DAY'S ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

The steamer *Bavaria* arrived yesterday, having left Southampton on the evening of the 17th. We have received London papers of that evening, which contain further intelligence in addition to those of the morning of the same day, which reached us by the *Arabia*.

We published on Saturday the reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI to the despatch of M. THOUVENEL, concerning the affairs of the Papal States. This letter first appeared in the Brussels *Nord*, which has been seized in Paris for printing it in advance, contrary to etiquette, which requires that the French Minister should get the earliest perusal, according to diplomatic usage. This violation of propriety had already signalized the printing of the Encyclical in the defunct *Univers*.

The *Independance Belge* relates on what it considers good authority a rumor that the *Moniteur* will, in the course of a few days, publish an official declaration to the effect that the Emperor and his Government have done all they can to carry out the stipulations of Villafranca and Zurich, and that, in presence of recent events, they have still felt themselves compelled, much to the dissatisfaction of England, to object to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, and the violation of the rights of the Pope over the Romagna; but that, considering the remarkable result of the appeal by universal suffrage to the wishes of the people, it would be impossible for the Emperor any longer to refuse their persistent desire, and that, in consequence, *France would ratify the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont*. The *Independance* goes on to say that, following this important communication, there will be a discussion of the motives which have determined the French Government to persevere in incorporating Savoy and Nice with its territory, and that the Note will conclude by an expression of the hope that this incorporation, which will be a guarantee of peace for France, will receive the unanimous assent of the French.

The following is the official protest of the Swiss Government against the annexation of Savoy to France:

PARIS, March 15, 1860.

M. Kern, Minister of Switzerland, to M. de Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: In consequence of a dispatch from Berne, I am to inform your Excellency that the Federal Council have addressed to the Government of his Majesty the King of Sardinia a note in which they demand the maintenance of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1564, confirmed by the Treaty of 1815 between Sardinia and Switzerland, in so far as they relate to the cession of the actual territory of Savoy to another Power.

I am to add that my Government regards in a particular manner any annexation of the neutralized provinces, Chablais, Faucigny and the Genevois, to another Power, as in contradiction to the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815, which guarantees these provinces, in the interest of Swiss neutrality, as if they were an integral part of the Confederation, and declaring "that they are to enjoy the neutrality of Switzerland in the same manner as if they belonged to her."

In the meantime, and with reference to the considerations which I had the honor to explain to you in the audience which you were good enough to grant me on the 13th of March, my instructions impose on me the duty of protesting formally, in the name of the Swiss Confederation, against every measure which may have for object to annex these provinces to France, till such time as the Powers of Europe, to which the Imperial Government has itself declared that it would submit this question, shall have decided.

I avail myself of this occasion, &c., KERN.

A letter from Turin of the 13th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:

"The meeting of the Sardinian Parliament will not, it is said, take place until the 12th April. The King intends, when the expression of the wishes of the population of Romagna is made to him in a few days, to deliver a speech, in which he will declare that he postpones his acceptance for the present, adding that negotiations have been opened for the purpose of reconciling those wishes with respect for the rights of the Holy See. Unfortunately, these negotiations will not, it is feared, lead to any result. The crisis will, therefore, be only postponed for a few days. The annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont is everywhere accepted with the greatest enthusiasm. This great event will be celebrated here by *fêtes* of all kinds. There will be a grand representation at the Theatre Royal, at which the King will be present, accompanied by the members of the Provisional Governments, who will come to Turin for the purpose. At the end of the week, his Majesty will, it is said, leave this capital, and make a tour in the provinces which have voted for annexation. One of the first acts of the Government, as soon as the annexation shall have been declared, will be to open a loan of one hundred millions, one-half of which will be negotiated abroad, and the other subscribed for at home."

Friday, the 17th, was the second day of DUPANLOUP'S trial at Paris. The only French prelate for the last 160 years ever brought before a civil court under the monarchy, the directory, the consulship or empire, was Cardinal Archbishop DE ROHAN, about the famous necklace of pearls he bought to give MARIE ANTOINETTE and didn't pay for. Monsignor DE MERODE arrived at Paris on the 16th from the Vatican, and visited the defendant in the libel. The Attorney-General, it is said, has proposed to reject the complaint brought forward by the Editor of the *Siècle*, and to admit that of the heirs of late Bishop ROSSEAU, who have likewise brought an action against M. DUPANLOUP.

Letters from Naples of the 14th state that six Neapolitans had been sent into exile. Others accused have been informed that they remain at Naples. The Count of Vienna has disapproved of the severe measures which were intended. An Austrian General has arrived at Naples. The Ambassador of the Western Powers has given advice to the King.

A letter from Paris of Friday evening states that the market was rather flat, in consequence of the debates of the night before in Parliament. The Government Rentes closed ¼ ⅜ cent. lower than on the previous day.

THE POPE AND SARDINIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, March 16, 1860.

It is thought that the Prince of CARIGNAN will be Governor-General of Tuscany, unless, indeed, the Imperial idea of a separate State—an "autonomous" one—be carried out.

There is great wrath here against the Pope. I am told that his Holiness has issued another circular still stronger than the *Encyclical* on the Romagna affair. I have not seen the document, but it must be very strong to justify the remark said to be made in a very high quarter, that the Pope would, from the manner he was going on, soon make the famous pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congres*" a truth. This is the last that of all his States Rome only would be left to the Pope, and the only occupation for him and the cardinals the contemplation of the stars and of ancient monuments, prayers in the churches, &c. Letters from an ultra-ultramontane writer now in Rome state that the agitation is so great as to make it doubtful whether even the French Army will be able to restrain it much longer.

I hear that the second *monitoire*, or warning, which immediately precedes excommunication, has been sent to Turin. After a certain interval the bull casting forth the Sardinian monarch from the communion of the faithful will be issued.

MEETING OF THE SARDINIAN PARLIAMENT.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

TURIN, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

The meeting of the Sardinian Parliament will not, it is said, take place till the 12th of April. The King intends, when the expression of the wishes of the population of the Romagna is made to him in a few days, to deliver a speech in which he will declare that he postpones his acceptance for the present, adding that negotiations have been opened for the purpose of reconciling those wishes with respect for the rights of the Holy See. Unfortunately these negotiations will not, it is feared, lead to any result. The crisis will, therefore be only postponed for a few days. The annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont is everywhere accepted with the greatest enthusiasm. This great event will be celebrated here by *fêtes* of all kinds. There will be a grand representation at the Theatre Royal, at which the King will be present, accompanied by the members of the Provisional Governments, who will come to Turin for the purpose. At the end of the week, his Majesty will, it is said, leave this capital, and make a tour in the provinces which have voted for annexation. One of the first acts of the Government, as soon as the annexation shall have been declared, will be to open a loan of one hundred millions, one-half of which will be negotiated abroad, and the other subscribed for at home.

The *Official Gazette*, of Turin, of the 13th, publishes addresses to the King, all numerously signed, from the clergy of the Valsassina, Cremona, and Piacenza, expressive of their conviction that the question of Romagna is quite distinct from the interests of religion; they conclude with professions of devoted loyalty to the throne of Sardinia.

A letter from Turin, in the *Opinione Nationale*, contains the following:

"Neapolitan emigrants are beginning to arrive in the rest of Italy, in numbers nearly as great as those from Venetia. Several arrive at Genoa every day, and nearly all are persons distinguished for their superior talents and social position. With respect to the question of annexation for Central Italy, a person of whose veracity I have no doubt, assures us that it is the intention of a great majority of the Romagnese to *turn Protestants rather than fall again under the Government of the Pope* in any form whatever."

The Vienna Police have only recovered 70,000 florins among the assets of Baron VON ETNATTEN, being but a small fraction of his plunderings. His son got off, *viâ* Hamburg, to America.

One of the performers in the horrid tragedies of the Robespierre period, has just met a dismal end at the age of 97. A vagrant and a beggar for the last 40 years, LAZARETTI, better known as Tablitz *Le Barbu*, sought and got shelter this week at the fireside of a peasant in the hamlet of St. Symphorien, near Lyons. Left alone, he was struck with epilepsy, and fell headlong into the brazier. He had been factotum to the miscreant CARRIER, in executing the famous *Noyades* at Nantes, when hundreds of Bretons were plunged into the Loire in batches and handcuffed.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—PLYMOUTH, Friday.—The third mate and 17 of the crew of the *Lady Suffolk* were landed here this morning out of the Mecklenburg brig, *Mares Berout*, Capt. MULLER, from Constantinople, now in the Sound. The *Lady Suffolk*, Capt. LAVENDER, 1,500 tons, belonging to New-York, from Liverpool, with salt for Calcutta, sprung a leak forward, on Monday evening last, which increased to such an extent that on Tuesday morning she had 18 feet of water in her hold, and finally sank. The captain, his wife, and crew, 35 in all took to the boats in long 9° 40' W., lat. 49° 30' N., and after buffeting about for eight hours were picked up by the English brig *Sappho*, bound to Gibraltar. Shortly after the Mecklenburg brig hove in sight and relieved her of the number landed at Plymouth.

The following, obtained from an authentic source, is related of Baron BRENIER, the French Minister at Naples. A few days back, he went to the palace to have an audience of the King, but was kept waiting a long time, and at last was told by one of the courtiers that "His Majesty had been sought for, but could not be found." "It appears, then," said M. BRENIER, with a smile, "that His Majesty is lost!" "No," remarked SEBATELLI, also smiling, "he has only mistaken his way!" "Let us hope that such is the case," answered the ambassador.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* gives a graphic account of the voting on the annexation question. He says:

"The voting had thus in passing much more the character of a national triumph and holiday than of a contest. I scarcely saw a man on the whole road who did not exhibit on his hat the signal of annexation. Upper as well as lower classes were decorated with it. This impression was a hundredfold strengthened when we arrived at Bologna. As for the people of the town as well as of the neighborhood, the voting seemed altogether a matter of secondary form, the chief being crowding the streets, going about in procession with flags and music, singing, cheering and rejoicing, the chief part of the day."

MEXICO.

Narrative of Events at Vera Cruz.

Official Accounts of the Capture of Miramon's Steamers—The Prizes at New-Orleans—Disposition of the Prisoners.

The *Constitution* of Saturday contains the official dispatches of the United States naval officers concerned in the capture of the Mexican steamers' copies of which, however, received by telegraph have already been published in the TIMES. The New-Orleans mails of the 27th give full particulars of subsequent events at Vera Cruz. Subjoined, we give the substance of these documents:

MIRAMON'S NOTE TO GEN. IGLESIAS.

The note addressed by MIRAMON to the Commandant of Vera Cruz, which led to the conference of the 13th, was as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS, BEFORE VERA CRUZ, March 13, 1860.

Before opening fire upon the City of Vera Cruz, before beginning an attack which must cost the blood of so many Mexicans, and be the cause of so many disasters, I deem it my duty *to appeal to the patriotism of the chiefs of the party who adhere to the Constitution of 1857 to bring the civil war*, so devastating to the Republic and so derogatory to our national honor, *at once to a close*. Such is the object of this note, which, I doubt not, you will have the goodness to present to the gentlemen who are at the head of the party, and direct its movements.

In these solemn moments, and profoundly moved by the misfortunes that weigh so heavily upon my country, I do not hesitate to lay aside for the moment my titles, though the Government I have the honor to represent is, by right, the legitimate and truly national one; nor will I hesitate to adopt any plan that seems to me calculated to give peace to the Republic. The blessings of the nation will follow him who with true self-abnegation only seeks to deliver his country from the calamities of war.

Until 6 o'clock, the morning of the 14th, I will await the reply your Excellency may give me, in accordance with the resolution which the other Chiefs of the party established in Vera Cruz may decide upon.

If, however, within this time I should receive no reply, or if afterwards no admissible proposition for the satisfactory settlement of the great questions which divide the Mexican people be submitted to me, then, unless the forces now defending it shall not evacuate the city, I shall see myself in the sad necessity *of opening hostilities in a decisive manner*, and therein my conscience will be guiltless, inasmuch as I shall have exhausted the last means in my power that I might avert so great a misfortune.

The responsibility for all the blood which may be shed will rest upon the adherents of the Constitution of 1857.

I take advantage of this occasion to protest to your Excellency my distinguished consideration and regard. MIGUEL MIRAMON.

Gen. RAMON IGLESIAS, commanding the forces defending the City of Vera Cruz.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

This note was at once, as requested, laid before the President, who, by and with the advice of his Cabinet, replied that the sentiments therein expressed found a cordial response in his own heart, and that nothing could be more pleasing to him than the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which had so long divided the nation. He therefore proposed that the belligerent parties name each two or more commissioners, who shall proceed at once "to discuss the great questions that divide them, to see if a pacific solution be not possible."

In transmitting the reply, Gen. IGLESIAS also took occasion to protest his own desire for a pacific solution, closing as follows:

"If, unfortunately, however, this be not possible, if reason shall not make herself heard, I shall continue to perform my duty as a soldier in defending at all hazards this place, which has been intrusted to my honor and loyalty, and the responsibility be upon those who unjustly shed the blood of their fellow-countrymen in their struggle for liberty."

THE CONFERENCE AND ITS FAILURE.

This reply was transmitted to MIRAMON the same night, and was immediately accepted, and the Commissioners appointed. Those on the part of MIRAMON were D. ISIDRO DIAZ and D. MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA, the latter, late Minister to Washington. The commissioners on the part of the Constitutional Government were D. SANTOS DEGOLLADO and D. JOSE DE EMPARAN. The place of meeting was in front of the gas-works, and the day, Wednesday, March 14.

The representatives of the two parties did in fact agree upon the terms of the armistice, but they were disapproved by the Constitutional Government, the principal of two of the Commissioners. Whether they would have been approved by MIRAMON, the principal of the two other Commissioners, we are not informed.

The ground of the refusal of the Juarez Government to ratify the terms of the agreement was that *it did not offer sufficient guarantee of the final adoption of the principles of the Constitution of 1857, as the basis of an arrangement*, which were with them a *sine qua non*. The armistice would, therefore, have come to nothing in any case. The Government, moreover, felt confident of their ability to make good the defence of the city, and so, trusting to fortune and their own good arms, they prepared to let the besiegers do their best.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Hostilities were renewed on the morning of the 15th. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Picayune* describes the scene in the city:

"The last meeting was brought to a close late last evening, and this morning at early dawn the firing against the batteries of MIRAMON was resumed in good earnest, and the enemy commenced returning the same, but so far to no effect, as some of the balls flew over us and some far short of the distance. The enemy are at work with six guns, while the Liberals are using against them some eighteen to twenty-five 68 and 80 pounders and two small mortars.

The position which I occupy is on the roof of one of the highest houses of the city, where I can see everything, and it appears to me that the enemy cannot hold out long, as the effect from this side must be terrible, and I think already two of the pieces of the enemy have been dismounted. There is a sharp and constant firing kept up, but I think it cannot last long.

Five o'clock A. M.—A few minutes since I left the roof of the house, and as I was passing into the street, a ball from the enemy passed through the walls of the opposite house, making a terrible scattering of broken brick and stone, one of which struck me on the knee, bruising it and drawing a little blood. So much for being in the Heroic City of Vera Cruz under bombardment, but it has aroused the mettle, and I feel like returning the compliment. Could MIRAMON, however, just at this moment, designate us few Americans in this city, we would be the first to receive the marks of his vengeance, on account of the affair of Marin a few days since.

Ten o'clock A. M.—The enemy are now throwing fourteen-inch bombs, two of which burst in the Palace, also one burst above the house of LABADIE & Co. while we were at breakfast, but none of us were injured. At this moment, also, a bomb burst in the house of the French Consul. Up to the present time no lives lost, but a few are slightly wounded with brickbats from the bursting of bombs.

A Spanish steamship-of-war has just arrived. I hope ere this our Government have taken steps to reinforce our squadron, for as long as this civil war lasts there is no safety for American subjects in any part of this Republic.

Eleven o'clock A. M.—The beautiful fair are now taking their departure, and taking refuge on board of the vessels in the harbor, and particularly on board of our American men-of-war.

Half-past 12 o'clock P. M.—The firing on both sides has ceased partially. I am now more than ever satisfied that this Government ought not to treat with MIRAMON at all; his audacity and ambition ought to be put down by the force of arms, and no arrangement whatever should be entered into from this time forward, and as I said before, he must give in.

THE MEXICAN PRIZE STEAMERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEN. MIRAMON AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 27th.

The United States prize steamer *Gen. Miramon*, Lieut. MINOR commanding, came up to the city yesterday morning and anchored off the Marine Hospital, where she now lies. She was Com. MARIN'S flagship, and consequently fitted up with more of an eye to comfort and elegance than her consort, the *Marques de la Habana*. Her cabin, in particular, is very neatly and tastefully arranged. Among its ornaments are several very pretty drawings of the Commodore's two sons, who were taken on board with him.

We do not learn, however, that they formed a part of the expedition proper. They had just completed their course at the College of Havana, and were returning home as passengers. No doubt they considered themselves fortunate in this peculiar opportunity, but they can in no sense be considered responsible for the expedition. They are from seventeen to twenty years of age, of fine presence, gentle manners, and varied accomplishments. The school pieces, framed and suspended in the cabin, with the natural pride of a father, testify abundantly to their proficiency in drawing. One of them, a female head, also bears witness to the artist's fine appreciation of gentleness and beauty.

Outside the *Miramon's* cabin, however, things look very different. The gun-deck, upper works, rigging and all, give evidence of the hot engagement she has been in. The marks of cannon balls, minié balls, musket balls, and shell explosions, are everywhere to be seen. Among the most noticeable is the mark of a cannot shot on a large mounted iron piece in the centre of the vessel. It is particularly curious in this that the iron has the appearance of being melted rather than indented. The smoke stack, also, curious enough, has a clean cannon shot through it. The wheel and wheel-house, compass, ventilator, &c., are completely smashed up, while the sides of the steamer are riddled in every direction, and the rigging badly cut up.

The *Miramon* received three broadsides from the *Saratoga*, besides an innumerable number of rifle shots from the *Indianola*, during the engagement, and it is surprising that the loss of life, in any case great, was not even greater. Everything bears witness to the bravery and determined resistance of her commander. He yielded, however, very gracefully to adverse fortune. Retiring at once to his cabin he divested himself of every portion of his uniform, except a richly tasseled commodore's scarf, and attired himself in a plain but elegant suit of black, which he has worn ever since.

Commodore MARIN is about 50 years of age, but appears somewhat younger. He is very slight built, not more than five feet five or six inches in height, and perhaps 120 pounds in weight. He is very firmly knit together, however, particularly in the shoulders, stands and walks perfectly erect, and altogether has a commanding appearance. A very dark complexion and jet black eye give him also a somewhat fiery appearance, or what would be such, were it not for quiet and exceedingly gentle manners.

The *Miramon*, like the *Habana*, has not yet broken cargo. Her magazine, indeed, is sealed up precisely as it was when she left Havana, and the key to the same still hangs where it was found in the cabin. Nor has the parchment scroll, containing a list of its contents, been unrolled. It is certain, however, that the steamer has a large quantity of powder on board, and probably shot, shell and other munitions of war in abundance.

Also were found in the *Miramon's* cabin, a list of her officers, her flag, papers, log-book, &c., containing a complete record, from date of her departure from Havana, to the hour of her capture, signed in each case by the officer of the day; also, a large quantity of hat-bands, bearing the name of *Gen. Miramon*.

The *Miramon* is a handsome modeled steamer of about 600 tons burden. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, as indicated by her engines, and is probably five or six years old. Her history, before she came into the possession of the Cuban Government as a mail boat, is not known. Nor, indeed, is anything positively known of her recent transfer to the agent of MIRAMON'S Government. We have only a rumor that her purchase money was somewhere between $50,000 and $60,000, and that it was transmitted to Havana through the French Consulate at Vera Cruz.

The *Miramon* brought up thirty-five prisoners, and has a prize crew of seventeen. The officers in charge are Lieut. R. D. MINOR, Commanding; Lieut. JOHN LEWIS, D. BEAUVOR, sailmaker; and JAS. H. JONES, chief engineer.

The two prizes are probably worth considerably more than was at first estimated. If the cargoes turn out to be as rich as we have reason to expect, their total valuation in money cannot be less than $200,000.

Gen. GOICOURIA was not only wounded in the hand by a small splinter, during the engagement between the *Indianola* and *General Miramon*, but came very near being pierced through the body by a still larger splinter.

The following is a list of the prisoners taken on the *General Miramon*. It is not quite complete:

Officers—Com. Marin and his two young sons; Ignacio Rus a, first officer; Manuel Vela, second officer; Feliciano Lopez, third officer; Francisco Bravo, purser.

Pilots—Ramon Rusca and Geronimo Lopez.

Sailors—Domingo Murlcas, Francisco Joseph, Antonio Boiado, Vicente Carlos, Rafael Jesus, Antonio Marcos, Joseph Louis, Cesario Soa, Antonio Diabcbe.

Engineers—Palequin Serra, first; Antonio Colls, second; Frank Pernias, third; Juan Francisco, fourth.

Firemen—Manuel Frigel, Andres Fujal, Pablo Soloez, Antonio Vasquez, Manuel Fernandez, Manuel Bermudez, Francisco Galisro, Juan Palicio.

"Pretended" Passengers—Domingo Ochoa, Manuel Molina, Victor M. Blanco, Jose D. Campos, Francisco Boldan, Manuel Vasquez, Francisco Martinez, Juan Fernandez, José Antonio Carcaño, and 50 others, whose names are not ascertained.

All the prisoners on both steamers left Vera Cruz on the prizes and on the *Preble*, for New-Orleans.

On the *Gen. Miramon* there were thirteen killed in the fight; four wounded, since dead; and thirteen wounded, now in the surgeons' hands.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION OVER THE PRISONERS.

The *Delta* of the 27th says: "Meantime a vexatious question arises in regard to the prisoners captured by our naval forces. They have been delivered over to the United States Marshal, who has placed them in the Parish Prison, where their condition will be more agreeable than it has been on MARIN'S vessels, or as fronted prisoners on our vessels. The District Attorney has telegraphed the Government at Washington, to know what disposition should be made of them. Owing to the absence of Attorney-General BLACK, who is detained in Pennsylvania by sickness, no reply has been sent. It is certainly very difficult to determine as to the character of these prisoners. They are not prisoners of war, as no war exists between the United States and Mexico or Spain.

The very form of a libel, of a prize, begins with the allegation that war exists against the party whose vessels have been captured. They can hardly be regarded as pirates under the strict legal definition of that crime. So far as the Government of Juarez is concerned, they might be justly regarded and treated as lawful prizes, but their capture was effected not by the authority nor by the orders of Juarez. We hope Gen. CASS will set to work speedily to solve this tangle. We do not believe there is any body else who is capable of doing it. Our District Attorney certainly declines the task, and our Marshal is in a peck of troubles with such a number of ruffianly prisoners on hand. The Sheriff of the parish, however, is not so much disturbed, as the United States will have to pay him a pretty round sum for the hospitalities which he is lavishing upon these distinguished prisoners, now in his charge.

PROTEST OF THE FRENCH.

We find in the *Delta* and *Picayune* the following statement concerning the position assumed by the French naval officers at Vera Cruz:

"On the 11th the Commander of the French brig-of-war, Capt. BOYER, now lying at Sacrificios, sent a most insolent letter to Capt. JARVIS, of the *Savannah*, with regard to the affair of Ex Com. MARIN, reclaiming French subjects, which were on board of MARIN'S vessels. Capt. JARVIS very properly has treated the said letter with silent contempt, as being unworthy of an answer, and will doubtless send it to the Department of State.

The commander of the French brig-of-war *Olivier*, in the presence of the commander of the American naval forces, protested against the capture of the two steamers by the *Saratoga*, *Wave* and *Indianola*. Capt. JARVIS replied that his Government was at Washington, and that, if there was any occasion at all for a protest, it was there it would have to be made.

The Vera Cruz newspapers complain that the French brig-of-war at Sacrificios is constantly in communication with the enemy at that point, contrary to the express orders of the Constitutional Government.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 31.

MARIN, signing himself an Admiral in the Mexican Navy, publishes a protest against the capture of his steamers. He says that neither the *Saratoga*, *Indianola* nor *Wave* showed their flags when he approached. He knew that the *Indianola* and *Wave* were JUAREZ' steamers, and, supposing them to be towing armed boats to attack him, he attempted to escape. Two shots were first fired at him, which he returned. Then he recognized the *Saratoga*, and ordered the firing to cease, notwithstanding which the attack was continued, with the result already known. He says he purchased the steamers at Havana from merchants, by order of the Supreme Government of Mexico. He had nationalised one, and the other was to be nationalized on reaching Mexico, if she should be proved worthy.

FROM THE RIO GRAND.

THE BORDER WAR—UNITED STATES TROOPS IN MEXICO—THE RECENT FIGHT.

An extra of the Brownsville *Flag*, March 18, gives the particulars of the invasion of Mexican territory by a force of Rangers in pursuit of CORTINA. The *Flag* says:

"On the night of the 16th the officers in command of the American forces, having previously received official information from the officer in command at Matamoras that CORTINA was at the Rancho de la Mesa with a considerable force, crossed over and marched to that rancho. When they had arrived within half a mile, they surprised a picket guard, who immediately gave the alarm.

Several shots were exchanged, and two persons wounded—one a Mexican soldier, the other a woman who was trying to shut a door, out of which a Mexican officer was shooting at our cavalry—before it was discovered that the surprised party claimed to be Mexican National Guards, upon which the firing immediately ceased.

When our forces were at breakfast, very near the rancho, a body of about 150 Mexicans, horse and foot, made their appearance and desired a conference, which being granted, they stated that they were Mexican National Guards and in search of CORTINAS, but could give no information respecting his whereabouts, and that the party surprised was a part of their own force guarding their baggage, and concluded by requesting our officers to take no further action in the matter till they could communicate with the authorities of Matamoras, which our forces did not seem inclined to do, replying that they were pursuing CORTINAS, and should adopt such measures to take him as circumstances might seem to require.

It was subsequently learned that these National Guards had been watching our forces during the previous day and night, and the conviction that they were only prevented from attacking our troops through fear, is very strong.

Although they denied all knowledge of CORTINAS' whereabouts, the women and a boy at the rancho, assert that he was there when the alarm was given, and our officers are convinced that their statements are true, and believe that he escaped when the alarm was first given.

Our forces are encamped on the other side, about thirty-five miles above this city, and intend to remain in Mexico till they take CORTINAS, or are ordered back.

Major HEINTZELMAN, with his usual promptness, has dispatched a company of artillery, with a long twelve and a twenty-four pound howitzer, to that vicinity, to be in readiness should their services be required.

The statements of the Mexicans agree, in the main, with those of our own forces. They state that they were ordered to cooperate with the Americans, and were in pursuit of CORTINAS, but that our troops, by taking a different road, unfortunately fell in with their baggage-guard.

We are informed, however, that some of the officers of the Mexican National Guard are intimate with CORTINAS, and frequently pay friendly visits to his camp. It would not be surprising if this should be ascertained to be the case in the present instance.

Although we have every reason to believe that the Government of Tamaulipas is anxious to be rid of CORTINAS, we have no idea that they can compel the soldiery to fight him.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The Election in Connecticut To-day—Candidates for the United States Senatorship—Closing Scenes of the Struggle in the State—A Torchlight Procession Traveling Thirty Miles—Discussion Between John P. Hale and Col. Isaac H. Wright.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, March 31, 1860.

To-day is the last talking-day for the opposing political forces of Connecticut during the present contest. By the time this reaches the eye of your readers, the work of voting will be in course of vigorous prosecution. Special railroad trains and every possible means of locomotion will be brought into requisition for the purpose of conveying voters to the polls. The lame, the blind, the inefficient, the lazy, the ignorant, and the partisan will alike be assisted to exercise the elective franchise—facetiously yclept, "the freemen's will." On Tuesday morning nearly half the State will wake up to a consciousness that their most sanguine hopes have proven fruitless. Of course, each party now thinks the other will prove the unlucky portion, and felicitates itself on that result.

So confident is either party of carrying the State, that both have under consideration candidates to succeed Mr. FOSTER in the United States Senate—the incoming Legislature having to fix upon that fortunate individual. Among Republicans I have heard of but one name mentioned for the succession, and that is that of the honorable incumbent himself. Mr. FOSTER'S course has thus far, I believe, been eminently satisfactory to his party. I learn, however, that he may possibly be called upon to state explicitly whether, in any event, he would vote for the admission of a Slave State; whether, if a Territory should, under the appropriate legal forms, present itself for admission as a State under a Slave Constitution, he would vote for such admission. This you will perceive involves a definition of his position on the Popular Sovereignty question, and, as I have before intimated, there is no small probability of that point causing some little differences among the Republicans in this State. Secretary STANTON having expressed himself very strongly on this point, and declared that he would vote for such admission, has, it is said, caused some dissatisfaction among Republican leaders; and this, it is said, accounts for the fact that no further appointments were made for him beyond the first four agreed upon. Notwithstanding this vexed question, I feel quite sure that should the Republicans carry the State, Mr. FOSTER will be continued in the United States Senate, though from present appearance the "no more Slave States" plank in the Republican platform may yet cause some trouble, unless Congress should exclude Slavery from the Territories by direct legislation. The Democracy have several candidates for the United States Senatorship—in the event of their having the disposal of that office. The strongest I think is the present Secretary of the Navy, Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY. I have also heard the names of Judge SHIPMAN, who succeeds Judge INGERSOLL, and W. U. EATON, of Hartford, spoken of in this connection. SHIPMAN, however, has just stepped into a nice office, and EATON I do not consider a strong candidate. Yet while TOUCEY has almost a certainty of getting the office if the Democracy succeed, I do not think his chances would bring much could they be sold to the highest bidder.

I do not believe that any State was ever worked up to such a pitch of excitement on the occasion of an election as has been reached here. Men, women and children of all ages, colors, sexes and conditions in life, are alike afflicted with the election mania. The State seems actually to believe what the orators of both sides declare: "that the eyes of the world are upon Connecticut at this moment." And yet, the most amicable spirit of conciliation has been manifested between the opposing forces. While exercising all shrewdness to get up more imposing demonstrations, or to head off the enemy in procuring the attractions which collect large crowds, angry feelings and collisions have been almost universally avoided. Indeed, I have heard of but one occasion—that at New-Haven an evening or two since—where a disturbance of any note has taken place between the two parties. In every city, town and village in the State, meetings of both parties have been held simultaneously and in close proximity, and yet without engendering hostile demonstrations. No better evidence than this could be required to prove the complete tolerance of honest difference of opinion which Republicanism inculcates.

A stranger travelling through this State would be impressed with the vast difference between the reputation and the actual character of the people of this State. It has become the fashion to speak of Connecticut as puritanical, bigoted, proscriptive and narrow-minded; but, in reality, there is more free thought, more tolerance, more true conservatism and more hospitality, than in other States with far more exalted reputations for those virtues. The most rabid Southerner might find plenty of boon companions, as well as the most ultra John Brownite, and yet all living together in a spirit of unity typified only by Mr. BARNUM'S Happy Family.

Charges have been published against manufacturers of both parties, who, it is alleged, have attempted to unduly influence their workmen to vote for this or that ticket. I am convinced, however, that these allegations are without foundation. They prove one thing, however, that your mischief-making neighbor is altogether at fault in supposing that the manufacturing interest is all on the Democratic side. The Democratic Press here, certainly does not agree with him, or it would not permit in these charges against "Republican manufacturers." The only instance in any way similar to these, that has come under my observation, was when a man brought some butter to a Postmaster for sale, and the following dialogue occurred:

"This is good Democratic butter, is it?"

"Well, it is made by a Democrat, but sold by a Republican."

"That must taint it a little, but good Democratic butter is worth three cents a pound extra."

"Very well, you can pay me extra for this, if you like."

It is needless to add that the worthy Postmaster was not anxious to testify to his Democracy in this practical way.

Occasionally I have met with an indifference to the result of the election worthy of the man out West who was astonished to learn from a traveler that Gen. JACKSON was dead. One Jehu informed me that he thought he "would be about as well off whichever party got in;" and another thought "both were wicked, and he wouldn't have anything to do with either."

I attended last evening one of the most novel demonstrations of the campaign at Colchester, the *locale* of the famous Colchester Bank. The township contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and casts 600 votes—giving the Republican ticket about 100 majority. The Democracy are making strenuous efforts to overcome this, and, of course, are sanguine of success.

Both parties had arranged for a meeting last evening, and both had by some means a claim to the use of the only available room in the place—the basement of a church. In this dilemma, neither being willing to yield, a happy expedient was resolved upon to accommodate both. It was decided that all should meet together, and hear a discussion between Hon. JOHN P. HALE, on behalf of Republicanism, and Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston, on behalf of the Democracy. The basement has a low ceiling, and is an ill-ventilated, badly-lighted, dirty apartment, with hard seats for about five hundred persons, which number was present. I could not but wonder at the interest which induced the Hon. Senator from New-Hampshire to undergo the fatigue of slow railroad and slower coach traveling to address such an unsatisfactory audience. The Democracy and the boys were decidedly in the majority, and if Mr. HALE could have heard some of the comments of the crowd at the conclusion he would no doubt have been highly interested. One individual thought the Senator "thoroughly squelched," another that he "hadn't advanced any arguments," another that "if he didn't propose to interfere with Slavery in the States, what did he propose?"

The speakers arranged that Col. WRIGHT should commence speaking one hour. Mr. HALE was to reply, speaking an hour and a half, and Col. WRIGHT to conclude in half an hour.

Col. WRIGHT commenced by pointing out the national character of the Democratic Party, and the sectional character of the Republicans. This sectionality of the Republicans, he claimed, was shown in the fact that fifteen States were not represented in the Convention that nominated FREMONT; that the platform of the Republicans precluded the possibility of sympathy from any Southern State; that the Party, though called Republican, was really Abolition. He denounced the party as sectional, and as intended to subvert the doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic, and quoted PHILLIPS, PARKER, GARRISON, GREELEY, SEWARD and JOHN BROWN, in support of the charge that the Republicans intended interference with Slavery in the States, and thereby to effect a dissolution of the Union. He dwelt upon BUALINGAME'S remark, that "the country demands an Anti-Slavery Bible, an Anti-Slavery Constitution and an Anti-Slavery God," and argued that from that expression Mr. BURLINGAME meant to express his dissatisfaction with our present Bible, Constitution and God, and, therefore, the purposes of the Republicans were revolutionary and infidel. Referring to the strike at Lynn, he said "the slaves of the South had no need of such movements—they were fed, clothed and taken care of at all times. He thought the John Brown agitation had caused the strike, by compelling the withdrawal of Southern custom. He complained that the Republican was not a national party.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE replied:

He explained that the Republican Party was not sectional, except so far as Southern intolerance compelled; that Virginia was represented in the Fremont Nominating Convention, and that St. Louis, the capital of a slave State, had been carried by the Republicans. The Republicans proposed to keep a degrading and enervating system of labor out of the territories, and to open the public lands to the free occupation of actual settlers and emigrants. But that is not sectional. [Laughter and applause.] He showed that PHILLIPS, GARRISON & Co. were not members of the Republican Party; that the alleged extravagances of SEWARD, GREELEY & Co were either misstatements or exaggerations of the truth, and that no Republican resolution or platform had ever countenanced JOHN BROWN, or proposed to interfere with Slavery in the States. So far as BURLINGAME'S alleged dissatisfaction with the Bible was concerned, he quoted: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which has escaped from his master unto thee." As to the strikes, he rejoiced in them. They did not hurt the Republicans, for in his own town the Democrats did not gain one vote by them. There were no strikes in Democratic States. [Applause.] He dwelt upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and defended the Republican platform on that point, denouncing the Democratic position as intended only to subserve the interests of the Slave-power to the detriment of white labor. He urged them not to let their politics get the better of their manhood, but to study these questions thoroughly. He ridiculed the attempt to frighten off Republicans by predicting universal ruin should they succeed. He did not believe that the plan of the Satanic to buy up the State would be more successful than the frightening dodge. He contrasted the toleration of the Republican States with the bigotry of the Democratic States, and endeavored to fasten the majority of the attempts at disunion upon the South. If it pleased God, in his wrath, to allow Democracy to carry the State, he knew it would be hailed by the whole South with joy. He besought the men of Connecticut to stand by the interests of free labor.

Col. WRIGHT rejoined, reiterating the charge that the Republicans were Abolitionists, quoting from WILSON'S presence, at a John Brown meeting in Natick, and from the *Tribune*, Mr. GREELEY, that "the day is approaching when the cry will be 'rather than support Slavery let the Union be dissolved.'" As an instance of the return of a fugitive slave, he quoted the passage where St. Paul sends back Onesimus to Philemon. [Applause.]

Mr. HALE—Yes! but he didn't send him as a slave, but as a brother beloved. [Applause and laughter.]

Col. WRIGHT replied that he always said Democracy loved the negro more than Republicanism. [Renewed laughter.] He denied that the Republicans represented the sentiments of the founders of the Government on the question of Slavery in the Territories, and, in conclusion, called upon the patriots of the State to give the reins of government to the Democracy and thereby save the Union.

Both speak

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

FURTHER OF THE BULGARIAN EXCITEMENT—GREEK JOURNALISM SINCE 1833—THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND THE PROSELYTES OF CRETE.

The important struggle between the Greeks and Bulgarians, of which some account was given in a late number of the TIMES, still continues with unabated ardor on both sides. It will be remembered that the scene of the conflict has been the City of Philipopolis, and more particularly the churches of the Greek communion; and that the Bulgarian parishioners, becoming tired of services performed in a tongue quite unknown to the majority of them, have been waxing strong in their demand that the liturgy should be read in a Bulgarian translation. They have at last met with success. A letter was received from the Patriarch of Constantinople, in which that dignitary, in virtue of the authority he claims to possess over all the "Orthodox," decided that henceforth the church service should be read alternately in Greek and Sclavic, in the two most central churches of the city. The proclamation was made to the assembled population immediately after the reading of the gospel. The reader had scarce finished, and had not yet descended from the *ambon*, when a scene of indescribable confusion arose. The gratified Bulgarians intoned, on the spur of the moment, a loud anthem of praise to the *Sultan* for the welcome concession. Nor were they far out of the way in ascribing the credit to him; for the decision was undoubtedly arrived at among the members of the Divan before it was pronounced by the holy prelate. The Greeks, meanwhile, far from joining in the jubilant pæan, loudly cried out that they would not submit. This, in turn, occasioned an assault from the Bulgarian side, and many a Greek retired, it is said, from the holy spot, bearing on his person the marks of having participated in a very unspiritual warfare. So much for the incidents of this Sunday's combat. A telegraphic dispatch, received just before the departure of the steamer from Piraeus, announces the sequel. A new service, on a succeeding feast-day, brought with it a fresh opportunity for polemics, and these attended by more fatal results, for it is said that in the melee which took place some twenty-five individuals fell victims to the fratricidal fury. But, as all know the magnifying power of the electric telegraph, we may hope that the number at least may have been exaggerated.

In one of the Athenian journals, of a recent date, we find a complete list of all the newspapers that have been established in Greece since 1833. And here the term Greece must be taken in its largest acceptation, as including the Hellenic population not only of King Otho's dominions, but also of Constantinople, Smyrna and the Ionian Isles. We confess that the number at first astonished us, but the names of the papers, as well as the date of their first publication and the place where they appeared, are carefully stated, and in glancing over the list many familiar names meet the eye. Altogether they amount to *one hundred and forty-seven*, and we are not sure that even this large number should not be increased on account of some apparent omissions. For instance, we believe that there is, or has been, a journal published at Chalcis, in Eubœa, which is not here mentioned. Some reader of the TIMES may be interested in learning the location of the printing offices of these journals. *Ninety* have been at Athens. Next comes Patras with *eleven*. Then Corfu and Zante, each with *eight*, Syra with *seven*, Cephalonia with *six*, Smyrna, Lamia and Calamæ with *three*; Constantinople, Nauplia and Leucadia with *two*; while Tripolitza and Trieste have only furnished one a piece. It is worthy of note that all these are apparently newspapers in the strict sense. Most of them were started as weeklies; a few as semi-weeklies or tri-weeklies. There has not been, as far as we know, a single daily paper printed in Greek. It is not easy to arrive with any precision at the number of journals which have survived the difficulties attending their establishment; probably not over twenty-five in Athens, and fifty in all Greece. The oldest of all, the *Athena* or *Minerva*, still flourishes, and is one of the most important and creditable to Greece. Besides these journals, which are for the most part of a political character, there are a number of periodicals both general and professional in their scope. For instance, Greece can boast of her *four* medical monthly reviews, which reproduce the substance of all the more important essays of the great physicians of western Europe. None, however, stand upon what would be esteemed by us a remunerative basis.

The commotion in Crete, caused by the disposition of so many Greek families to join the Roman Catholic Church, has been allayed by the unusually prompt and decisive steps of the Turkish authorities. The Governor of the island, CHOUSNI PASHA, "as soon as he learned that certain Greeks had applied to the French Consul, seeking the protection of France by the sacrifice of their religion," published the following—

Proclamation to all the inhabitants of the Island of Crete:

Within a few days we have learned that certain inhabitants of the Provinces of Crete having come hither have entered the Western Church, and become, as is reported, Catholics; but having returned to their villages, they fulfil their religious duties as formerly, but assert that they are French subjects. Now this is certainly absurd; for religious and political matters can not be confounded together, nor can any one, even if he change his religion, change also his allegiance, according to the treaties that exist between the Sublime Empire and the other Powers with which it sustains friendly relations. Wherefore we proclaim, for the information of all, that the inhabitants of Crete are Ottoman subjects, and no one is French or belongs to any other nationality; and that whosoever has a complaint to make, or shall commit the smallest offence, shall appear before the Ottoman courts, and be judged according to the Ottoman laws that are in force. Let also the *Memouriades* (Sheriffs or agents of the Government) take notice of this, and fulfil regularly their duties, sending as heretofore whoever may be demanded by the various higher authorities and by the Government to them, without considering any one a foreign subject. * * * For whoever shall do contrary to this shall be punished according to law. At Khania, Dec. 29, 1859 (Jan. 10, 1860, N. S.) [L. S.]
The Governor-General of the Island of Crete, CHOUSNI PASHA. B.

LAW REPORTS.

The Sloop Spray Investigation.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES IN THE CABIN—NO EVIDENCE OF VIOLENCE—ANALYSIS OF THE BLOOD.

The examination in the case of the Chinaman Jackalow, of the sloop *Spray*, was resumed on Saturday morning, at Jersey City, before United States Commissioner VROOM. The sloop has been hauled up on to the beach, and a full examination of her cabin made. The only new articles discovered were a revolver, with one barrel loaded; a double-barreled shot-gun, not loaded; a daguerreotype, a pair of silver sleeve-buttons, and fifty pennies. A quantity of vermilion was found under the captain's berth, from which it is supposed that the red stains on the mattress, which were thought to be blood, were derived. No evidence of a murder having been committed in the cabin was to be found. The first witness examined was Dr. John F. Quidor, physicain to the Jersey City Prison. He gave the results of an analysis made by him of a bundle of loose cotton cord, supposed to be stained with blood. The analysis developed what he had no doubt was blood, but so far as he could ascertain, it was animal, and not human blood.

Samuel Forshay, a Policeman, identified the memorandum-book he received from Capt. Webb, and Capt. Webb testified that he received the same book from the hands of the prisoner. This book has been previously identified as the property of Capt. Leete, of the *Spray*.

Elizabeth Schenck, a colored woman, of Newark, testified that the prisoner called at her house and applied for board. He told her he was "Indian."

Ann Louisa Talmadge, a sister of Mrs. Schenck, confirmed the testimony of that witness, and went into details touching the appearance and conversation of Jackaloo at her house. He told her he had "plenty money," and said he had been two weeks in the place. James Talmadge, husband of last witness, testified that Jackaloo told him he was an Indian, and of the "Hometian tribe." "Then you must be civilized," he said to Jack. "Oh, yes, me civilized." "Are you of a mixed race, then?" asked witness. "No; full blood-Indian," replied Jackaloo. He appeared sleepy and not inclined to converse. He told this witness he had been six years in this country; had been wrecked, but "got off," and came to Jersey City on a boat. As these colored witnesses left the room they stopped and shook hands with the prisoner, who talked cheerfully with them.

The Court here took a recess until 2 o'clock to await the arrival of the mother and sisters of Capt. Leete.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mrs. Electa Leete took the stand and deposed that she was the mother of Elijah and Jonathan Leete, and that they both lived with her when at home. A shirt-collar was shown the witness which she identified as Jonathan's; also a coat. A pocket-book she identified as Elijah's. She said she had known Jackaloo three or four years, but never knew of his having any amount of money at any one time.

Elizabeth Leete, daughter of the preceding witness, identified a pair of shirt-studs as belonging to her brother, and in other respects corroborated the evidence of her mother.

Chas. H. Ross testified that he assisted in the examination of the wreck of the sloop *Spray*, and found various articles therein, mentioned above. He also found several kinds of paint, some white, some red, &c.

Mr. Haybeck, who also assisted in the search, gave similar testimony.

At the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Jeliffe, on behalf of the prosecution, asked for another adjournment, on account of the absence of Capt. Willis, of the sloop *Lucinda*, whose evidence he deemed material as showing the fact of the collision of that boat with the *Spray*.

Mr. Voorhies, for the prisoner, objected to a further adjournment of the case, as unnecessary and unfair to the accused, who, he claimed, was entitled to an immediate discharge on the following grounds:

1. Want of jurisdiction. As it has not been proven that the crime, if any, has been committed on the high seas.

2. That it has not been proven that any crime at all has been committed; as no bodies of the supposed deceased have been found, and there is no positive proof of marks of blood on the vessel.

3. That if any crime of the kind has been committed, there are strong circumstances of suspicion that the deed was done by another.

Mr. Jeliffe replied that when the testimony was through with, he should ask for the committal of the prisoner on the following charges:

1st—For murder. 2d—For piracy. 3d—For running away with the vessel with intent to steal it.

The Commissioner decided that the evidence of Capt. Willis was essential, and accordingly adjourned the examination to Tuesday next at 11 o'clock A. M. Meanwhile Jackaloo remains in charge of the Chief of Police at the City Prison.

At the time Mrs. Leete and daughter entered the Court-room, the Chinaman at the sight of them burst into tears, and during the afternoon he continued with his head down. After the adjournment he desired an interview with the ladies, but his counsel declined to give permission. Hereafter, visitors are not to be allowed to communicate with Jackaloo without permission from his counsel.

The Chinaman is not allowed to be seen by visitors at present. He is under the impression that preparations are being made to hang him, and his spirits are much depressed. Yesterday he appeared to be much troubled, and asked the attending officer to read a portion of the Bible for him. The request was complied with, and it seemed to soothe him a great deal.

Berdan's Automatic Oven—Singular Transaction Relative to the Patent.

Sellers vs. *Berdan*.—This was an application to compel defendant to disclose patents alleged to have been obtained by him, and was made before Judge HILTON at the Special Term of the Common Pleas.

It appeared from the papers in the case that the plaintiff had commenced a suit against the defendant to recover an amount claimed to be due for the construction of an automatic oven with the application of hydraulic power, alleged to have been ordered by the defendant. It also appeared that Berdan and Sellers both agreed that no new patent would be necessary to protect the former in his right, in consequence of the application of the new power, the oven and machinery having been made to be operated in Paris. Defendant alleged that after the completion of the machinery the plaintiff, without defendant's knowledge, went to London and Paris, and took out patents in his own name, for the application of the hydraulic power, thus depriving the defendant of the use of the machinery which he had employed plaintiff to construct for him. The discovery was therefore asked by the defendant, with leave to inspect the same, to enable him to answer the plaintiff's complaint.

Plaintiff's counsel resisted the motion upon two grounds: First, that the existence of the patents was sworn to only upon information and belief; and, secondly, that the taking out of the patents did not prevent the defendant's use of the one constructed for him by plaintiff.

Defendant's counsel replied, that a statement of the existence of a document on information and belief, and its possession by the plaintiff, were sufficient, especially when the opposite party came into Court and made no denial. Further, that when the plaintiff had obtained a patent which gave him an exclusive right to use an article, they could not set up that the defendant could use the patented article *notwithstanding*, because the patent was obtained in fraud of the defendant's rights. That perhaps the defendant could compel the plaintiff to assign the patent to him; at least, the plaintiff could not compel the defendant to pay for the construction of machinery their subsequent acts had rendered worthless. A discovery, therefore, must be had before the defendant could set up his defence to the action.

The decision of the Court was afterwards reserved.

Martin & Smiths for plaintiff; Kimball & Underhill for defendant.

Taxation of Costs—Witnesses' Daily Traveling Expenses Allowed.

Sniffen vs. *McNeil*.—This suit was brought in the Common Pleas, and came before Judge BRADY at Special Term lately, on an appeal from a taxation of costs by the clerk. The question was whether a witness who had attended court from day to day, to testify on the trial, returning home at night, was entitled to traveling expenses for each journey made.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

BRADY, J.—The statute regulating the traveling fees of witnesses is as follows: "For each witness fifty cents for *each day* while attending any court or officer, and if the witness resides more than three miles from the place of attendance, traveling fees at the rate of four cents per mile going and returning." (3 Rev. Stat., 5 Ed., and 24.)

It relates to one day's attendance, or provides the fees for *each day*. If the witness lives more than three miles from the place of allowance, he is entitled as a part of each day's attendance to his traveling fees going and returning, but in cases where the action is on the calendar from day to day, and is not reached, if he reside at such a distance from the place of attendance that he may not go and return on the same day, he is not entitled to the traveling fees for going and returning each day. In such a case he will not have accomplished the traveling of the day for which the fees are provided. This is a reasonable construction of the language of the statute, and one which will adapt itself to the necessities or emergencies of each case. It may be said that no distinction was intended between witnesses who could go and return on the same day, and those who could not; but such is not my opinion, for two reasons. The first is that the statute relates, as I have already stated, to each day's attendance, providing the fees therefor, and the second is that the traveling fees are to be allowed when the witness resides more than three miles from the place of attendance, at which place it never was intended the witness should remain day after day without returning to his home each day if he could do so, save at his own expense. I am not aware that the question discussed has been decided. At all events, I have been unable to find any case upon the question, and I have adopted the construction of the section referred to, which seems to me not only justified by the language in which it is framed, but by the particular features of the case to which it is applied.

The appeal should therefore be dismissed.

The Liquor Cases.

WHO SHOULD PROSECUTE THEM?

The Board of Excise Commissioners vs. *Patrick White*.—This was an application on the part of counsel for defendant, before Judge HILTON, at the Special Term of the Common Pleas, to have the case of the defendant taken out of the hands of the counsel to the Excise Commissioners, Mr. Holmes, who is represented by Mr. McKeog, his attorney, and to have it placed under the control of the Law Department of the City.

The papers upon which the application was made set forth that by the statute of the State, it was made the duty of the Law department to take charge of all the law business of the Corporation—of the violation of ordinances, &c., &c. They also set forth that Mr. McKeog was in no wise an officer of the City, and that he had no business whatever with the control o these prosecutions.

Mr. McKeog, who has been appointed Attorney to the Board of Excise, put in papers setting forth that the powers now exercised by him as such attorney were lawfully vested in him by appointment by the Board, who had proper authority to make such appointment.

The matter was finally postponed until to-day.

John D. Gregory, for motion; R. D. Holmes, Wm. McKeog, opposed.

General Sessions.

THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE IN THE CASE OF SHEPHERD—COMMENCEMENT OF THE APRIL TERM BEFORE THE RECORDER.

The second trial of James Shepherd for murder and arson was concluded on Saturday, after a long address to the jury, for the defence, by Mr. Ashmead, and a reply from Mr. Waterbury. In the first division of his charge to the jury, Judge RUSSELL instructed them to convict the prisoner; in the second division, or concluding half of the charge, he instructed them to acquit. They retired at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and are still out, being entirely unable to agree.

On motion of Mr. Blankman, Judge RUSSELL reduced the bail of Henry Karples (of the alleged Hecker frauds) to $100, which, of course, is equivalent to a discharge. The young man had been tried on one indictment and acquitted.

The March term of this Court has fairly, in the present instance, run into the April term, which commences to-day before Recorder BARNARD. The calendar is somewhat heavy, as most of the important cases have been laid over for the Recorder to try. Of murder cases, (some of which go to the Oyer and Terminer,) there are 10; burglary, 16; grand larceny, 35; felonious assault, 7; forgery, 18; robbery, 12; arson, 2; abandonment, 5, and minor offences, making the whole number of cases 115.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Forsyth vs. *Doost*.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Bissell vs. *Hamlen*.—Same order.

Saltus vs. *Genin*.—Same order.

Hemenson vs. *Waterbury*.—Order reversed without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Kechenberg* vs. *Morgan*.—Papers with Clerk, but not filed.

Fetter vs. *Loexhis*.—The Justice refuses to hear application on these papers.

Thompson vs. *Semnett*.—Motion granted.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Talbott* vs. *Daveau*.—Motion denied

Cummert, &c., vs. *Pie*.—Order on terms.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*In the matter of the application of Platt Lewis to be discharged from his debts*.—Application dismissed.

Park vs. *Hazeltine*—Judgment for plaintiffs for $321 50.

Unionnoy vs. *Blogg, &c*,—Judgment for plaintiffs for $624 05 Case tried March 27, 1860.

United States Circuit Court—March 31—Before Judge Betts.

Henry Seagrist, Henry Johnson, John Schroeder and Charles P. Rich, seamen on board of the brig *Humming Bird*, convicted of an endeavor to make a revolt, were sentenced to pay a fine of $10, and be imprisoned for thirty days each.

Calendar....MONDAY, April 2.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—All the demurrers except No. 11.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 853, 669, 875, 879, 881, 885, 887, 895, 897, 901, 903, 905, 909, 915, 919, 591, 149, 737, 687, 529. *Part II.*—Nos. 288, 414, 570, 538, 140, 582, 480, 342, 574, 362, 316, 270, 606, 608, 610, 614, 16, 618, 620, 626.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, 29, 33, 35, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47. *Part II.*—Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 30, 32, 36, 42, 46, 50, 52.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1707, 1850, 1852, 1855, 1856, 1730, 2281, 1830, 1652, 1847, 1861, 1799, 1538, 1837, 1763. *Part II.*—Nos. 2568, 348, 399, 1569, 1710, 37, 1626, 1824, 1648, 72, 421, 418, 1570, 1549, 34.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 1 bbl. Ashes, 1,089 bbls. Flour, 10,249 bushels Corn, 1,867 bushels Oats, 158 pkgs. Provisions, and 229 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of only small lots at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,299 bbls., including 1,068 bbls. Pots, and 231 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—No important sales have been reported to-day. Prices remain as last noticed. Total stock on hand this evening 28,186 mats and 17,364 bags, including 26,664 mats Java, 1,522 mats and 354 bags Singapore, 5,025 bags Rio, 5,210 bags Bahia, 3,050 bags Ceylon, 2,475 bags Maracaibo, 1,250 bags Porto Rico.

COTTON—About 400 bales have been disposed of at our quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb....	8	8	8¼	8¼
Middling ₱ lb....	11¼	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¼	12⅝	12⅝	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day. The demand has been mainly for lots immediately wanted by purchasers. Prices have been somewhat depressed. Sales have been reported of 5,800 bbls.—including superfine State at $5 10 @$5 20, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10 @$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@ $6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30 @$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 80	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been less active at former rates. The reported sales reach 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 ₱ bbl. 320 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack demand at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly dealt in, to-day, as buyers and sellers have differed considerably regarding prices. Sales have been reported of 7,500 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 57; Amber Western, at $1 50; and Milwaukee Club, on private terms. Corn has been in fair demand, at declining rates; sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels, at 69c.@71c. for mixed Western; 72c.@76c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 76c.@80c. for inferior to choice white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at 83c.@85c., chiefly within the range, ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, yet steady, as previously represented. Oats are in request including Canada at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@43½c.; State, at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 1,000 bales North River, at 85c.@$1, for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand generally; prices have been well supported. Week's receipts, 25,134 Hides; week's sales, 42,780 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21 lbs., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, for export, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 6,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs.. 23c., 6 months; 7,700 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,650 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 21½c.@22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,250 Dry Central America, 19 lbs., 22c.@22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,500 Dry Truxilio, 25 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry New-Orleans, 22 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Paita, 26 lbs., 19½c., cash, as they run; 518 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 22 lbs., 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 612 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 19 to 24 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., 16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,500 Dry Salted Bahia, 28c., 16½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Salted Bahia, 28 lbs., 15¾c., cash, for export; 600 Dry Tampico, 29 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Curacoa, 20lbs., 14c., 6 months, as they run; 1,000 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 to 11 lbs., 24c.@25c., 6 months, to go East; 1,500 Country Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 4,700 Western Slaughters, for export, 50 to 75 lbs., 9¾c., cash; 163 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs. 14¾c., 6 months; 30 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 14¾c., 6 months; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, in Boston, to come here, 14¾c., 6 months. Sales from second hands: 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., 24½c., 6 months, to go East; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 25½c., 6 months, to go East; 1,400 Dry Bogota, 23 lbs., 22½c., 6 months; 1,600 Dry Central America, 18 lbs., 22c., 6 months; 1,200 Dry Laguayra, 25 lbs., 21c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 242,800, (same time last year, 24,000—year before, 250,100,) 215 bales Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Continues quiet at old quotations. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $23 for No. 1, $22 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 3, on time.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. WEIBEL & WEIDENMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand for all kinds has somewhat improved. Rates are firmer, and, generally speaking, holders are less disposed than heretofore to close out large invoices at current figures. Oak Sole remains steady as heretofore, and the market is devoid of any feature of interest. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 38,000 sides. Upper in the rough has become more active, both here and at Boston; receipts quite moderate, and prices gradually ascending. Finished stock likewise displays improving animation. Boots and Shoes—Business among jobbers has become more quiet; the supply of desirable goods remaining in dealer's hands is only moderate." We quote: SOLE—Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 29c.@ 31c.; oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 30c.@ 32c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 28c.@ 31c.; oak light Southern, 25c.@27c.; oak heavy, for banding, good weights, 30c.@32c.; oak Spanish, 27c.@30c.; oak cropped, 34c.@38c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 21½c.@22c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22½c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock, California, good light, 20c.@20½c.; hemlock California, good middle, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock California, good heavy, 19½c @20½c.; hemlock Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@20½c.; hemlock Orinoco, &c., good middle, 20c.@21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; hemlock Orinoco and B. A., damaged all weights, 17c.@19c.; hemlock Orinoco and B. A., poor all weights, 12c.@14c.; hemlock slaughter in rough, 23c.@25c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of small lots of New-Orleans, at 47c.@48c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 40c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 33c.; and 300 bbls. do. do., at 31c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, March 31.

	1859.	1860.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	5,129	935
Clayed Cuba	4,234	50
Porto Rico	761	109
Total, hhds	10,124	1,094
Barrels	4,298	9,063

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$18 for new Mess; $17 37@$17 50 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 37 for new Prime, and $12 75@$13 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce, and quiet, at 9¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 600 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request at buoyant rates for really desirable lots. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 180 tcs., at from $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs., the market closing heavily, at a shade lower rates.

Stock of Rice in New-York, March 31.

	1859.	1860.
Carolina, tcs	9,068	12,972

SKINS—Have been very quiet, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The week's sales include 40 bales Curacoa and 60 bales Paita and Peruvian Goat, with 3,000 lbs. Bolivar and 2,500 Soumwestern Deer, on terms not made public.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@ 7¼c.; with some Porto Rico at 7c.@8c., and 600 boxes Havana at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

Total receipts of Sugar in March.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Hhds	28,000	37,000	30,000
Boxes	8,771	7,636	4,000
Bags	15,000	22,863	40,000
Melado	2,714	1,411	4,100

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 31.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cuba, hhds	6,584	17,508	15,733
Porto Rico, hhds	1,382	3,282	1,091
New-Orleans, hhds	5,793	9,311	3,537
English Islands, hhds	——	20	58
Total, hhds	13,764	30,181	20,419
Boxes	3,901	11,457	12,544
Bags	15,000	1,000	56,461
Melado, hhds	3,750	1,328	4,610

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 22½@ 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 100 bales Cotton at ⅝d.; 50 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s., and 500 tcs. Lard on p. t. For London 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake 2s., with 100 bxs. Bacon and 75 tcs. Rice at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A new ship, 1,200 tons, at Thomaston, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals at £3 17s. 6d.; ship *Josiah L. Hale*, 1,093 tons, here, same voyage and price; a Br. ship, 600 tons, from St. Andrew's Bay to Liverpool, £3 15s; bark *Louisa Bliss*, 394 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Cork for orders, to a port in Ireland or one in the Bristol Channel, £4 for Deals and 26s. 8d. for Timber; Bre. ship *Detmar & Heinrich*, 700 tons, hence to Hamburg, with 5@600 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 3d., and 22s. 6d.@25s. for Weight and Measurement, including 600 tons Walnut at the lower figure; a ship, 742 tons, from Baltimore to Bremen, Tobacco, 23s.; a Br. bark, 281 tons, hence to Glasgow, cargo Tar, 3s. 3d.; a brig, 282 tons, from Rio Grande to New-York, Hides, 35c. ₱ lb.; a brig, 180 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, Hhd. Staves, $12; a bark, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C. to Port-au-Prince, Lumber $12, and back to New-York, $5; a Br. brig, 175 tons, hence to Guadaloupe, $1,250; a brig from Machias to north side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to north side Cuba and back to New-York, 40c. and $3, cargo out free; one, 166 tons, from an Eastern port to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York, 47c. and $3, cargo out free; a brig, 175 tons, from a Southern port to a Windward Island, $1,250; a sail, 270 tons, to Havana, $1,250; a brig hence to a Windward Island, 50c.; one, 211 tons, same voyage, $700 ₱ month; one, 200 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 39c. and $3; another, same voyage and rates, with Molasses under deck, $3 37½; a bark, 450 tons, same voyage, 38c. and $3; an Aust. bark, 478 tons, to Rotterdam; a brig, 269 tons, to Bordeaux, Staves; one, 282 tons, to Rio Grande; ship *Cowper*, from Union Island to Buenos Ayres; tern. schooner *Azzac*, 328 tons, to Cette; a brig from Mayaguez to South side Cuba and back to New-York; a schooner, 198 tons, to Barbadoes; one, 100 tons, to north side Cuba and back; one, 100 tons, to Matanzas and back, on private terms.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS

Will preach

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, 2d Presbyterian Church, corner Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Cranberry, near Hicks st.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK (except Saturday) at Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Address will be delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. The doors will be open at 6½ o'clock.

There will be a reception by the Society of its invited guests at the Library, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society who wish to secure tickets for the Reception must apply for them at the Library immediately.

LUTHER BRADISH,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
SAMUEL OSGOOD,
GEORGE FOLSOM,
GEO. HENRY MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets on MONDAY, April 2, at noon, at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th st. and 4th-av. Subjects—*Corn Planting, Spring Planting and Pruning*. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.

HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at Temple Hall, 9th-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

The lecture will be illustrated from the instructive model of King Solomon's Temple. The lecture will embrace

A History of the Temple at Jerusalem—Site of King Solomon's Temple—Place and Appearance of the Building—The Temple Worship—Destruction of the First Temple—Building of the Second—The Temple under Herod—Its Destruction by Titus—The Mosque of Omar.

Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CLXXXVII—FOR APRIL, 1860.

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II. Money and Credit.
III. Anne Whitney's Poems.
IV. The Letters and Times of Basil of Cæsarea.
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VII. United States Coast Survey.
VIII. The Life of John Collins Warren.
IX. Darwin on the Origin of Species.
X. Recent French Literature.
XI. Isaac Disraeli.
XII. Woman's Rights as to Labor and Property.
XIII. Critical Notices.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, in numbers of nearly 300 octavo pages each, at five dollars a year, by

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW SPRING SHAPES,
WILL BE READY MONDAY, APRIL 2, at
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Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL SALES,
In RICH LYONS SILKS, LIGHT WOOLENS, &c., &c., and trimmed in the most improved manner.

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Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin Lainel, Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Tassels, and Curtain Fixtures of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, and Fixtures, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

3,000 PIECES
OF
FANCY DRESS SILKS
will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, April 2,
at 40 per cent. under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open, at retail,
their Spring styles of
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

HOSIERY.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Are now offering, at retail,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENT'S
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,
VESTS, &c.
A Large Lot of Ladies' and Misses'
OPEN-WORKED ENGLISH HOSE.
GREATLY BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Also,
A Full Assortment of
BAJOU'S SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES,
At 87½ cents per Pair.
At No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st.

NOTICE.—On the 16th of April, we shall REMOVE our RETAIL BUSINESS to the New Marble Building, No. 881 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
E. L. & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on Monday, April 2,
A Large Invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
At $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 each.
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
A LOT OF
EMBROIDERED FLOWING SLEEVES,
TRIMMED WITH VALENCIA LACE,
Equally Cheap.
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EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR
Large assortment of
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
of
VERY SUPERIOR STYLES,
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NO. 335 BROADWAY, Corner of Worth-st.

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Invite especial attention to their
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Which embraces a full and complete assortment of
ALL THE NEW FABRICS,
Unequaled in
NOVELTY, EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
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are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND
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All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.
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CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY and RIBBON STORE,
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1,500 Straw and Lace Bonnets, 12½c. to 25c.
2,000 Fancy and Plain Straws, 31c., 38c.
1,350 Colored and White Split Straws, 50c.
1,050 Rough and Ready Bonnets, 25c. to 50c.
1,000 Pedal and Florence Braids, 50c. to 75c.
5,000 Finer Bonnets, in all styles cheap.
RIBBONS, GREAT REDUCTIONS.
1,500 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. and 10c.
2,500 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 12c. to 25c.
1,500 Needlework Bands, 6c. to 50c.
2,000 rich Needlework Collars, 10c. to 75c.
3,000 yards Spring Dress Trimmings.
2,000 pairs Fine Lisle Glover, slightly wet, 10c.
3,000 sprigs of Flowers, all colors, 3c.
Opening a fine line of rich French Flowers, inside and out, all the new varieties and colors; on exhibition, in our new Show Rooms, on Monday. Bargains receiving from auction daily. Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.

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FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, grapes, silks, lustrings, satins, seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian feather fans, bark and bead work, &c., &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. French Fans, latest styles.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
GOODS FROM AUCTION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 2,
THE GOODS PURCHASED AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,
Comprising the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS
Imported this season,
VIZ:
500 PIECES NEW SPRING SILKS,
65 cents to $1 per yard.
400 GRENADINE ROBES,
From $15 to $35, worth $35 to $50 per Robe.
200 BLACK GRENADINE ROBES,
From $12 to $18, worth $25 to $40 per Robe.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $5 per Robe.
500 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, 7 AND 9 VOLANTS,
At $4, worth $7.
750 BAREGE ANGLAIS AND BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
At $5, worth $9.
550 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $6, cost $12 to import.
500 BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES AT $8,
Worth $15.
10 000 YARDS CHINTZ ORGANDIES,
Best quality and latest styles, colored and white grounds, at 37½ cents, worth 65 cents.
15,000 YARDS ORGANDIES. CAMIEUX COLORS,
Best quality and choice styles.
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AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 2,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
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INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on MONDAY, April 2.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No 355 BROADWAY.

GRENADINES AND SILKS, &c.
THE MOST ELEGANT STYLES OFFERED THIS SEASON,
Received per steamship *Etna*,
OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 2.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

NEW PINE APPLE GOODS.
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
NEW LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
NEW GLOVES and HOSIERY,
NEW HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, APRIL 2.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS,
AT
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
and
5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.,
on
UNDER THE HOTEL.
on
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.
The Canal-st. store needs no comment, its well-known reputation is world-wide. The 5th-av. is unequaled in the world, and goods corresponding.

CHARLES STREET'S
NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS
ARE NOW OPEN.
NOVELTIES IN SPRING CLOTH CLOAKS,
ARABS, BURNOUS and BASQUES,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
SILK CLOAKS AND BASQUES,
IN LATE AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
At moderate prices.
A full assortment of
TRAVELING SUITS,
In Barege Anglais, Poplin, and all other new materials.
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
In novel designs,
AND THE
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE CITY.
LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR INTEREST BY EXAMINING OUR VERY SUPERIOR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.
CHARLES STREET,
No 475 Broadway.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
Rich Colorings and Designs, $5 75; worth $12.
BAREGE ANGLAIS AND FRENCH BAREGES,
From 1s. per yard up.
POPLINS, LUSTRES AND CHALLIES.
LACE AND SILK MANTLES, new designs.
CLOAKS, SACKS AND DUSTERS, in Summer cloth.
STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
Also, Lace Curtains, Draperies and all descriptions of Linen Housekeeping Goods.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

BLUXOME,
NO. 965 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 25TH-ST.,
Is now opening a new and choice selection of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS, &c.,
Many of which have been purchased at recent auction sales, and will be offered
GREATLY BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—New styles of HEAD-DRESS.

301 **301**
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
RICH SILKS. RICH SILKS. RICH SILKS.
CHEAP SILKS. CHEAP SILKS.
THE BEST LINE
AND
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RICH SILKS
EVER OFFERED.
CHARLES HEARN & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-STREET,
Are still offering
CHOICE LOTS
OF
RICH SILKS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES
ELEGANT SILK ROBES, (new volantes) at $14.
Invoice cost $25
RICH ROSEBUD IMPRIME CHINE, at $1.
Invoice cost $1 45
RICH PEKIN CANNELE at $1,
Invoice cost $1 50.
ALSO,
CHOICE LOTS FROM AUCTION SALES.
FORCED IN THE MARKET,
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
OF
NEW STYLES AND LATE IMPORTS,
At the following prices:
RICH SILKS at 60 cents!
RICH SILKS at 70 cents!
RICH SILKS at 80 cents!
RICH SILKS at 90 cents!
Or 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE COST!
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

MORESQUE DESIGNS
IN
FINE PAPER HANGINGS,
ON
VELVET, FRESCO AND LEATHER GROUNDS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 369 Broadway,
Have now upon exhibition an invoice of the above choice novelties, which have been selected in Paris from the new designs, and which they are confident will excite the admiration of all persons in want of interior decorations of any order, or for any kind of room.
Fannelling executed in the most elaborate and artistic manner.
Goods may be selected now and reserved for use during the Summer absence from the City.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD AND PAINTED,
Of our own manufacture.
SHADE HOLLANDS,
All widths and colors,
Made and put up at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE
IN REGULAR GOODS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
and new styles
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
ALL OF OUR OWN TRANSPORTATION,
At prices to compete with auction-goods.
SOLOMON HART, No. 369 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF BLACK THREAD Veils just received will be offered on Monday, 2d inst., at great bargains.
1,000 veils at $7, worth $8.
1,000 veils at $4, worth $8.
1,000 veils at $5, worth $10.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES POMPI-net ornaments, Victoria Gimps and Polish Braids, Velvet Ribbons and Buttons, Alexandre's genuine Gloves, a large variety of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Gloves and Hose; best French Kid, 85 cents; Shetland Wool, 10 cents; Zephyrs, 15 cents. N. B.—The new Bell Skirt at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES..... 90c. to $1 25
LOWELL & HARTFORD THREE-PLY..... $1 to $1 10
LOWELL & HARTFORD SUPERFINE..... 70c. to 80c.
COMMON INGRAIN..... from 2s. to 4s.
OIL CLOTHS AT 3s. PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS AT 2s 6d. PER YARD.
OIL CLOTHS AT 10c. PER YARD.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
HEARTH RUGS, &c., &c.
B. BEATTY, No. 84 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, April 2.
Some very beautiful BAREGE ROBES.
Also, BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, 6 and 7 flounces,
All of the newest designs.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received from auction,
Rich CHENE SILKS—splendid quality.
Price $1 per yard; cost of importation $1 50 per yard.
In great variety of styles.

MOHAIRS, POPLINS,
POIL D'CHEVRES. OTTOMANS,
And every variety of goods
For traveling and walking dresses,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
N. B.—Suits made to order.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, April 2,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Including all NEW STYLES and NOVELTIES offered this Season.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, MONDAY, April 2,
1,000 Embroidered COLLARS, at 25c., worth 50c.
400 " " at 50c., worth $1.
500 Gents' Col'd Bordered Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at 25c., worth 38c.
Also—A large assortment of Ladies' Breakfast and Traveling SETS and COLLARS, in new designs—very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS.
A large assortment of
RICH PARASOLS,
All colors and prices.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 pieces NEW STYLES, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. per yard, reduced from $1 and $1 25.
100 pieces SUPERIOR QUALITY, at $1, reduced from $1 50.
No. 691 BROADWAY, a few doors below 4th-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open, on MONDAY, April 2, 10 more cases BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 1s. per yard, worth 2s. and 2s. 6d. A full assortment of colors.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Would invite attention to their large and well assorted stock of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
Now offering 40 per cent less than cost of Importation.
☞ PLEASE OBSERVE THE NUMBER!
No. 691 BROADWAY, near 4th-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
We respectfully ask the attention of our Customers to our large assortment of
FRENCH PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
JUST OPENED.
1,000 PARASOLS, at 6s., worth $1.
700 PARASOLS, at $1, worth $1 50.
1,000 PARASOLS, at $1 50, worth $2.
Also, a complete assortment of FIRST CLASS GOODS, from $3 to $20.
No. 691 BROADWAY, between Amity and 4th sts.

SELLING OFF.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th-st.,
Will offer
On and after MONDAY, April 2,
The entire balance
of
Their new stock
at
NET COST!
Comprising
Full lines of
Real LACES, Rich EMBROIDERIES,
Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS,
White GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
All to be sold at
NET COST.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
RICH LACES
AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
JUST OPENED
FOR SPRING TRADE.
600 French Jaconet Sets, 75 cents, worth $1 25.
500 French Jaconet Sets, $1, worth $1 50.
450 Infants' Waists, trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, at half price.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Edging, 1s. per yard.
A large lot of Black Laces, Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Great inducements are offered in Laces and Embroideries of every description.
N. B.—We are receiving new and choice goods by every steamer.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery,
Will open on MONDAY, April 2,
Novelties in Spring Cloth Cloaks,
SPRING CLOTH SHAWLETTES,
BURNOUS AND BASQUES,
Also a large stock of new styles
BROCHE, CASHMERE and STELLA SHAWLS,
All of which we guarantee to sell much less than Broadway and Canal-st. stores.
Spring Cloth Shawlettes at $4 and upwards.
Stella Shawls at $3 50 up to $20.
Please note the name and number,
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak & Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND
CURTAIN STUFFS,
By every steamer.
Selected and manufactured for us.
New and Beautiful Designs
In Silks and Worsted,
For Parlor, Dining-room and Bedroom
Coverings or Curtains.
The largest and best assortment in this country.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS,
PATON & CO'S
Celebrated make of Shirting Linens and SHEETINGS.
Warranted superior in durability and whiteness. Manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

200 CASES
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS and WHITE GOODS,
From auction and latest steamers, at a great reduction from cost of importation
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 281 and 283 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
A HEADDEN,
No 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the new st and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 887 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Call particular attention to their new Spring styles of capes, sleeves, berthas infant caps very choice, ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, morning coats, &c., this being a specialty both for taste, material and worth. We can and do sell cheaper than any other store whatever. A very choice assortment of embroideries and laces. Maltese veils from $1 25 up
Bajou's best kid gloves, warranted, at 90 cents a pair.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM AUCTION.
English Carpets, Oil-cloths, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c.
35 000 yards Ingrain and Three-ply Carpets, 25 to 80 cents per yard; fine English Tapestry Carpets, $1 per yard usually sold at $1 37; also, a large stock of fine English Oil cloths at 37 cents per yard; also, 5,000 pairs of fine gold Window Shades $1 per pair, usually sold at $3; also $10,000 worth of French Satin Paper, 12 cents per roll, usually sold at 37 and 50 cents; fine gold Paper, 50 cents, usually sold at $1 and $1 50 per roll. At COATES', No. 314 Hudson-st., above Spring.

NET PLAID MUSLINS, TAMBORED SKIRT-ings, nubleached muslins, linen table cloths, prints, muslins broadcloths, cassimeres, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PERSONAL.

TO F——
One treasured loss time will restore,
Justly then I can be free.
Enough for me to know and feel—
That I have been loved by thee.
Hard is the lot alone to bear
The wintry blasts of fell despair. J. B.

S. LINWOOD WILL FIND A LETTER Forgive long delay.

A. E. C.—I WONDER IF SHE HAS RECEIVED my letter. H. E. H.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most eminent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:
The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.
Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 263 Broadway. Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
We are now offering, on favorable terms, a full assortment of piano fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith.	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.
IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-ufacturers, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use, iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO. and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON.
SAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON
ANGLE and TIRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBB" and STUB'S
HORSE NAIL-RODS—NAILS OTHER GOOD BRANDS
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and OIL-HARM STEELS

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at House's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILER EXPOLSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN NOW AND THE 1ST OF MAY.—An experienced nurse (German preferred,) to take care of three little girls, from 2 to 6 years old; good wages and kind treatment promised. Only those well recommended may apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No 296 Penry st., Brooklyn; or send their address to Box No. 2 415 general Post office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL STORE IN Columbia, S. C., to keep the books and assist in selling goods. For an active, smart young man who has had experience in business, this is a good opening. Apply at No. 45 Warren-st., between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the management of horses and also plain gardening, to go about 35 miles in the country. Address for two days W. B., No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A MEDICINE store, who is intelligent and willing, making use of no rum or tobacco, and not afraid of studying his books. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO Protestant females as cook and laundress; they must have unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 140 West 23d-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD WOMEN to go to the country; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 82 2d-av.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A COUpé and make himself generally useful; colored preferred. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A FANCY GOODS HOUSE—TWO salesmen who have a trade. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-office.

LAD WANTED—ONE ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS old, as clerk in a fancy hardware store for a short time, to act as salesman. Apply at No 834 Broadway.

$2 A DAY.—RESPECTABLE FEMALES WHO want a genteel, money-making employment in the City, or who want to travel, can bring written references and apply in person, at No. 439 Broadway, Room No. 5. Some make $3 to $5 a day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXPERIenced servants: one a first-class seamstress, (a Protestant;) has lived three years in her last situation; has no objection to the country; the other a thorough cook, washer and ironer: both will be found to be most respectable and first-class servants; both can give unexceptionable Brooklyn references. Can be seen at No 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry-cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the thread and needle store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, to assist with the care of children, and do plain sewing and fine ironing. A family going in the country preferred. Would be willing to travel with a family. Has two years city reference from her late employer. Call or address, at No. 16 Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands pastry, poultry and game, soups and jellies thoroughly; good reference given; also a first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing in beautiful style, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has no objections to travel to any part; can be well recommended. Apply, until engaged, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PLAIN, HARDWORKing young woman, a situation as cook, baker, and washer and ironer; or to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiter, or laundress; is very neat about her person and kitchen; is kind and obliging; good reference: no objection to any part of country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good bread baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No 224 West 25th-st., first floor, front room, between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation; is a good cook who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The White Horse of the Peppers—Widow of the Mill.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Dred, or the Dismal Swamp—A Tale of Two Cities—Young America.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Don Cæsar de Bazan. Evening—Jeanie Deans—Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Bavaria*, arrived at this port yesterday, we have one day's later news from Europe. The Brussels *Nord* has been seized at Paris for printing Antonelli's reply to Thouvenel's Dispatch in advance, contrary to diplomatic usage. It was rumored that the *Moniteur* was about to publish an official declaration that France would ratify the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. We have the text of the official protest of the Swiss Government against the annexation of Savoy.

Marin has published a protest against the recent seizure of his vessels,—the *Marquez* and *Gen. Miramon*. He signs himself an Admiral in the Mexican Navy, and says that neither the *Saratoga*, *Indianola* nor *Wave* showed their flags when he approached them. The two latter he knew belonged to Juarez, and he attempted to escape, supposing that they were towing armed boats to attack him. He claims that he did not fire until two guns had been discharged at him, and that as soon as he recognized the nationality of the *Saratoga* he ordered the firing to cease, but that the attack on him was, nevertheless, continued. The steamers, he says, he had purchased at Havana under orders of the Mexican Government.

The *Empire City*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, having left Havana on the 27th ult., reports that the excitement in that city regarding the capture of the Marin expedition continued unabated. It was denounced by the Havana papers as an act of war. The stock of sugar on hand amounted to 180,000 boxes, against 200,000 in store at the same time last year. It was active at 8¼@9 reals. Freights had slightly declined Exchange on New-York was 2¼@3¼ per cent. premium, and on London, 13½@14 per cent.

It is officially announced that information has been received at the Department of State of the ratification by the New-Granadian Government of the Cass-Herran Treaty. This treaty provides for reparation for injuries suffered by citizens of the United States in the Panama riots, which occurred in 1856.

Papers from Buenos Ayres to the 7th, one day later than those previously received, state that the Convention to amend the Federal Constitution still continued in session. Diversity of opinion existed regarding the proper location of the National Capital. Buenos Ayres and Parana each urged its claim as superior.

The business transacted in the Senate on Saturday related almost exclusively to the District of Columbia. A bill granting certain lots of land for the benefit of Public Schools in the District was passed, and a long discussion, which resulted in no action, occurred on the bill providing for a City Railroad between Washington and Georgetown. The petition of Col. Colt for an extension of his patent for the well-known revolvers was presented. The House was not in session.

Petitions for, and remonstrances against, the location of our City Hall at Madison-square were presented to the State Senate on S aturday. The bills to establish a nautical school in this harbor; to legalize the proceedings of the Common Council for improving Eighty-third-street, to exempt family sewing-machines from levy under an execution for debt; to insure the enforcement of the penalty for violation of election laws, and to prevent encroachments on the harbor, were passed. In the Assembly, the bill relative to the foreclosure of the mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and for the relief of the stockholders, was passed. That to confirm the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant, as given by the Common Council, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Henry McClosky, of Kings County, was nominated as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, by a caucus of Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, which was held on Saturday.

Palm Sunday was duly observed, yesterday, in the Episcopalian and Catholic churches. In Trinity Church the music was very fine, and Rev. Dr. Ogilvie delivered the sermon. In the Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street, where the Archbishop was announced to preach, there was no sermon, on account of the slight illness of the latter. The young people did not forget that it was All Fools' Day, and many of those who were not inclined to bear palms religiously, endeavored in practical jokes and ludicrous pranks to carry off the palm.

Rev. Mr. Corbett, of the Greene-street Methodist-Episcopal Church, delivered a discourse last night which was designed for the especial edification of thieves and abandoned women. The church was crowded, but, as the detectives present declared, few, if any, of the class particularly invited were present.

The investigation in the case of the sloop *Spray* was continued on Saturday, at Jersey City, before United States Commissioner Vroom. No evidence of violence was adduced. A further examination of the sloop was made. A revolver with one barrel loaded, a double-barreled shot gun, a daguerreotype, a pair of silver sleeve buttons, fifty pennies and some vermilion were found. The case was adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The April Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence this morning before Recorder Barnard, who has a heavy calendar of 115 cases to dispose of. The March Term, before Judge Russell, has lasted four weeks, but, with the exception of Shepard's second trial, the cases have been unimportant. The jury in Shepard's trial are unable to agree, and are still out.

The speculation in the Stock Market at the close of last week carried prices higher than they have been known for several months on New-York Central and the Western shares; Central, 79½@79½ per cent.; Rock Island, 67½. The State Stocks were unsettled on Missouris. In Money, the employment on temporary loan improved with the activity among the Stock Brokers.

The market for Flour and Wheat was inactive. Prices were somewhat unsettled. Corn was freely purchased at, however, lower rates. Oats attracted more attention. Groceries and Provisions were less sought after. Hay, Linseed Oil and Whisky were in fair demand. Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice and Tallow were quiet. The freight engagements were limited. There were 397 vessels of all classes in port.

Municipal Dignity.—The people of Charleston seem to have recovered their equanimity since it has been decided that the Convention will positively be held there. The *Courier* says that the citizens will feel disposed now to "make all necessary preparations,—which many of them would not contemplate under the *duress*, as it were, of the very insulting and impudent menaces of a change of place." This is rather amusing. The hotel-keepers will probably go back to their scale of extortionate charges without fear of results. They persist in charging $5 a day for mere board, and compelling all who take rooms to pay for them a week before the Convention meets. At Chicago, on the contrary, it is announced that the prices of board at the hotels will remain unchanged.

The Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut takes place today. It is an important contest, and efforts have been made by both political parties corresponding to the extreme interest felt in the result. The whole State has been canvassed with a degree of vigor, activity and enthusiasm seldom evinced in any State contest. Able men from both parties have been brought from other States, and have addressed public meetings day after day, in every part of the State; —immense sums of money have been expended in the canvass,—and no stone has been left unturned by either party to secure success to its candidate.

What each party desires is the *prestige* of victory. The contest is important mainly from its bearing on the Presidential election. The Democrats regard it as of the utmost importance to their future prospects that they should carry it. It is the only one of the New-England States where they can wage a contest with any chance of success. If they are defeated here, they will regard it as almost conclusive of their inability to carry any Northern State. Connecticut is very apt to vote with the Democracy in State elections—at least their chance of carrying it is much better than in a Presidential contest. There is a good deal of conservatism in Connecticut, and a very large manufacturing interest which depends, more or less, upon the South for a market. Very earnest efforts have been made to alarm this interest by menaces of disunion and consequent ruin, and Mayor Wood has presented to the mechanics of the State very startling pictures of the ruinous competition to which they would be subjected, when the abolition of Slavery shall turn the black mechanics of the South out of employment and send them to New-England to earn a living.

Judging from appearances, however, these representations do not seem to have produced any very marked effect. The prospect of abolishing Slavery, probably, does not seem imminent enough to alarm the people of the State into any hasty action; and they are likely to vote upon a much broader and more rational view of political questions than such arguments invite them to take.

The Health Bill.

The Health bill seems to be the most popular, as it certainly is the most important, measure before the Legislature. Not far from three thousand petitioners, representing the most respectable and influential class of this community, have prayed for the immediate enactment of such a law, and not a solitary remonstrance has been made against it. Members of the Legislature individually acknowledge its importance, and seem ready and anxious to give their votes in its favor. Were we not familiar with the nature of the influences which finally defeat such measures as aim to accomplish great public good by supplanting unworthy officials, we should rest satisfied with the present position of the Health bill, and believe that this Legislature could not adjourn without making it a law.

But we must warn the friends of this measure not to be deceived into the belief that it has no opposition. We forewarn them that it has an opposition—secret it is true, but on that account the more dangerous, because deceptive—which it will require their united efforts to overcome. It was rumored during the past week that the employés of the City Inspector's Department had been heavily taxed, for the avowed purpose of raising a fund to defeat the Health bill. On Saturday, boasts were openly made in the streets that the requisite sum had been secured, and last evening the deputation in charge of the precious treasure was to set sail for the Capitol.

Let the friends of clean streets and improved public health be more than ever on the alert. A former City Inspector boasted that he defeated a Health act when the final vote was being taken, on the last day of the session. The same fate awaits the present measure at the last moment, in spite of favorable appearances, unless this secret but powerful agency be counteracted. It is a little singular that while this bill was ordered by the Assembly to be referred to a select Committee, with power to report complete on Tuesday of next week, the Speaker has not yet performed the duty of appointing that Committee. Why this delay of nearly a week in a matter of such vital consequence? It seems not to be generally known that the Health bill embraces a provision for the safety of tenement houses. Does the Legislature need another human holocaust, like the three we have already had this year, to stimulate it to action on this bill?

Lord John Russell's Reform Bill.

To say that Lord John Russell's new Reform bill does not meet with general approbation in England, is not saying much in condemnation of it. No Reform bill since 1832 has ever been received by either Parliament or the public with anything approaching to acclamation, and the best thing which the general verdict has ever said of any of them has been, that it might have been worse. The most ambitious attempt in this direction of late years was Mr. Disraeli's, and it is by a comparison with this that Lord John Russell's will undoubtedly be either approved or condemned. In both of them the principle that the constituency should be greatly enlarged, and that the House of Commons must have a much wider and more popular basis, to enable it to retain its relative position in the Government in the face of the immense increase of the Peerage which the last thirty years have witnessed, is fully and frankly recognized.

They agree, in short, in conceding the necessity for a much wider distribution of the franchise, but they differ as to the manner in which this distribution shall be made, and as to the classes who shall be made the objects of it. Strange as it may seem, however, the measure of the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer was thoroughly democratic in its means and its ends, while that of the self-asserted Reformer of 1832 is essentially cautious, preëminently conservative, and if it can possibly be defined in two words, can in no way be so well described as by calling it a barren compromise. Mr. Disraeli proposed, for the first time, to depart from the time-honored British tradition by which the privilege of a vote is inseparably associated with the possession of a house—a whole house from ceiling to cellar—and which gives no man credit for having a stake in the country and a real interest in its welfare, unless he be in a position to change his dwelling after giving somebody half a year's notice. Mr. Disraeli proposed, in short, for the first time in the history of the British Constitution to dispense with the property qualification, as all previous usage had understood it, and to allow that of honest industry, of fixed residence, and, better than all, of cultivation and intelligence, to take its place. He proposed, in other words, to allow lodgers occupying rooms by the week, schoolmasters and professional men, whether they had lodgings or not, and all persons having over $300 in the Savings' Bank, to vote at borough elections.

When we remember that even Mr. Bright has not yet got further than "household suffrage," it must be admitted that such propositions as these, emanating from the professed enemies of political change—from a Ministry whose leader, in 1852, took office in the avowed character of a bitter opponent of Democracy—do really reduce such schemes as that which Lord John Russell has now before the House of Commons to that category of "moderate measures" which nobody of such very respectable antecedents and such very fair abilities as his lordship is known to possess can ever father with impunity. A mere blockhead—or a person who had not devoted the earlier and more brilliant portion of his career to reconciling the actualities of the polling-booths with the theories of the Constitution—might earn some distinction, and achieve some small measure of success, by proposing to cut down the property qualification in counties to ten pound holdings, and in towns to six pound holdings, and by substituting the poor-law valuation for the county rates assessment; but to such men as lead the present Ministry in England such cheap distinction is no longer possible.

The best thing that can be said of the new English Reform bill is that it will, if enacted, undoubtedly add largely to the number of voters; but this is all that can be said in its favor. On the other hand, it has to contend with the obvious and all but fatal objection, that inasmuch as it leaves the principle of the present system of representation untouched, it will do nothing to pacify those of the radicals who make this question their pet hobby, and to whose exertions it is undoubtedly owing that the new measure was ever brought forward at all. Moreover, the more the property qualification is lowered, the less there is to be said in its favor. The difference between a man who lives in a house rated at £10 annual value, under the poor-law assessment in an English town, and a man who lives in a single room in a tenement-house, may in respect to externals, at least, as well as in habits of thought, be very great; but if this difference really possesses any value for electoral purposes, that value is unquestionably diminished in the same ratio as the qualification. Between the six-pound householder and the mere lodger, the difference in the amount of their stake in the country is hardly worth mentioning; while the difference in intelligence and honesty amounts to nothing. It may, therefore, be predicted of Lord John's bill, with all but certainty, that it will increase the exasperation of that large class of English artisans whom the property qualification excludes from the exercise of the suffrage, though they possess every other qualification in an eminent degree; and who, while the price of citizenship was high, bore with the loss of it with a tolerably good grace, but who, now that it is proposed to bring it to their very doors, will certainly require some better reasons for its being withheld from them than the difference between decent lodgings and a squalid cottage. In short, whatever may be said in defence of a high property qualification, there is little or nothing to be said in defence of a low one. In the latter the principle is sacrificed, while all the obnoxious and galling incidents of the distinction which it created are retained.

The Execution of Crimmins.

We have already expressed the opinion that Crimmins, who was hung on Friday, did not deserve his fate; and that Gov. Morgan, by refusing to commute his sentence, or even to postpone its execution, had sacrificed justice to his own reputation for firmness and consistency. The circumstances of his refusal confirm this conviction. It will be remembered that the jury, feeling constrained under the ruling of the Court to find a verdict of guilty, still recommended him to mercy,—and that the Governor regarded this action on their part as an attempt to evade their own responsibility by throwing it upon him.

It appears, moreover, that on Thursday last, when the doom of the unfortunate man became imminent, the Judges of the Supreme Court, —among them Judge Ingraham, who tried the case—unwilling that justice and humanity should be sacrified to a punctilio, united in a strong recommendation to mercy, which was placed in the hands of the senior counsel for the defence to be submitted to the Governor, who was informed by telegraph that such a recommendation would be presented to him. Soon after a telegraph was received in reply, to the effect that no respite would be granted, and that the execution would go on—the Governor thus virtually refusing a hearing even to those whose position, as well as weight of character, should entitle their representations to a respectful consideration, especially in a matter relating to the administration of justice. On the arrival of Mr. Ashmead—the counsel referred to—at Albany, he was met at once, even before his case was stated, with the declaration from the Governor that his mind was made up, and had been for ten days, and that nothing would induce him to change it. In the subsequent conversation which ensued, Gov. Morgan was understood to say that the recommendation by the jury to mercy constituted the strongest reason why mercy should not be granted. It is also stated that on the same day very many of the Senators expostulated with him earnestly and forcibly, but without effect. The Governor had made up his mind.

We can understand perfectly Gov. Morgan's desire not to commit the fault of some of his predecessors, by a too lavish exercise of the pardoning power. Great public wrong has more than once been done, by opening the prison doors to hardened and desperate scoundrels whom law and justice had at last overtaken, and by rescuing from execution black-hearted murderers, about whose character and guilt there was no room for a moment's doubt. But the pardoning power still exists. It is vested by the Constitution in the Governor, and he has no right to refuse to exercise it when justice and the public good require him to do so; and still less has he any right to refuse full and fair inquiry into all the circumstances that may render its exercise important and imperative. The Governor has no right to expunge this portion of the Constitution, or to evade the duty and responsibility which it devolves upon him. Nor can he, without the grossest wrong to the community, to humanity and to himself, announce that his mind is made up, beyond the possibility of change, so long as anything remains to be said upon the subject by men of intelligence and position. If Gov. Morgan returned the answer reported, to the message that the Judges of the Supreme Court desired to make representations upon the subject, he clearly prejudged the case:—he shut out from his consideration matters which might have proved of the utmost consequence in their bearing upon it.

We cannot take the same view as the Governor seems to have taken of the Jury's recommendation to mercy;—but even if that view were correct, it does not warrant the action which he took upon it. If the Jury did evade responsibility properly belonging to them, the Governor had no right to follow their example. One of the reasons for vesting him with the pardoning power is that he may correct errors, repair wrongs and obviate injustices which courts and juries may have committed. The idea that a man unjustly convicted must be hung, in order to vindicate the proprieties of official dignity,—to resent an impertinence, fancied or real, towards the Governor,—is monstrous.

In this case, moreover, new facts were said to have been discovered upon which a motion for a new trial could properly have been based;—and a respite was desired until the Court should be in session before which such a motion could be made. This fact, together with the very great provocation under which the act was committed, the prompt acknowledgment and sincere repentance of the prisoner, his subsequent good conduct and perfect docility, the declaration of his victim's wife that she was perfectly satisfied he bore no malice towards her husband, and the universal sentiment of the whole community that his crime did not deserve death, should have induced the Governor, in our judgment, to have given the case much more candid and dispassionate attention than he seems to have bestowed upon it.

Practical Science in Schools.

When, in the development of a steam-propelled age, each function of daily life is in some measure dependent upon the arts of engineering;—when every branch of commerce and production is calling for new help from the inanimate motors; and when, at the same time failure cuts short the career of most of the new inventions which swarm from the Patent Office, and the unscientific practice, or the impracticable scheming of inventors as a class, has forfeited the general confidence in mechanical novelties, we naturally look to our schools and colleges for aid. We look to them for the reconciliation and alliance of theory and practice—for the culture of unlettered ingenuity in the laws and history of Science, and the putting of a speaking tongue into the dumb mouth of Rule and Formula—for restraining erratic genius within the limits of practicability, and clothing the impalpable spirit of Theory with a working body and iron arms—that Science may no longer shine under a bushel, and that Practice may no longer grope in the uncertain light of instinct and limited experience. It is too late to restrict the learned professions to three; a fourth, delving at an equal depth into the great unknown, and revolutionizing the whole world with its benefits, has taken the foremost rank among the allies of civilization. There is, indeed, a grim dignity in the old fashioned *régime* of classical culture, and a decoction of Greek roots is capital bitters for the youthful understanding, but there is a field not only for intellectual *culture*, but for intellectual *achievement* of the highest order, in the not less comprehensive, and rather more intricate theme of dynamics. It devolves upon our schools and universities, not only to fit the mind for work, but to *set it at work*. What is the fact in the case?

Our schools of Civil Engineering and Chemistry are, on the whole, far in advance of those which pretend to teach mechanical engineering. Many of them embody, in the system of instruction, just that alliance of theory and practice which bring out and give shape and direction to the invention and resources of the student. But the "course" is too frequently a rehash of the old and literally stereotyped rules of the books. Here is a young man who can survey a field and measure the heighth of a mountain, the contents of a bank and the strain on a girder, and he is a Civil Engineer. But he has not been told in the lecture-room that the cores of cast iron columns may float, and make the casting ec centric and unsafe; that a weld or the thread of a screw in a tension rod may be the beginning of a fracture; that "blacksmith's scrap" iron is not homogeneous, and will not make sound work; of the nature of iron; of red-short and hot-short metal. Iron is iron to him. There are a thousand practical details whereon the *text* books and professors are singularly incommunicative, which he learns at last by long practice and many blunders, but which should accompany his strictly scientific culture, giving it point and meaning. The chemist may not be answerable for so many mistakes of commission as of omission. It is all very entertaining to analyse the hundred bottles in the laboratory, with an occasional hunt for the arsenic in the stomach of a deliberately poisoned dog. Why not go right down to the steamer, the engine-house and the foundry, collect and analyse the contents of the chimney, and tell the groping counting-room officials that here and now are wasted so many dollars' worth of fuel in the shape of unburned combustible gases; and show the founders how to test and purify their irons; how to make steel of this mixture at a decreased cost? Why not facilitate and establish the *habit* of practical experiment, perfect the ways and means of getting an insight into live schemes, and bring the great science into daily and widespread utility in the reaching out after better results, the correction of mistakes, the exposition of shams, and the measurement of cause and effect—not as preconcerted by the professors, but as the restless brain of the world brings them up in new shapes, fresh from the great unknown.

But what shall we say of Mechanical Engineering in schools? Here is a young man who wishes to be liberally educated in the *science* of some branch of practical mechanics, before embarking in it as a business for life. So he enters a University which advertises a practical "course" for persons desiring that culture which shall fit them for "the active pursuits of life," and who do not intend to enter the "learned professions." In due course of time, after dragging over the soulless and pointless, because unapplied and unillustrated elements, he comes to the steam-engine. The Professor begins with the nature of steam as partially demonstrated by the early experimenters; traces the history of Savery and Newcomen; briefly alludes to the recent practice of Watt, and closes the "course" with an inaccurate description of the steam-engine as it existed at a time within the memory, perhaps, of some men still living. The wonderful economies of high steam greatly expanded; of the steam-jacket for preventing condensation; of super-heating and of mixing pure and wet steam; of variable cut-offs; of the innumerable variety and adaptation of valve-motions, and their philosophy; of surface condensation; of the nature, durability and adaptation of materials; of harmonizing the laws of combustion with the necessities of practical boiler-making; of the conditions of the economical generation of steam; of its separation from the water; of the appliances for facilitating draft; of the adaptation of tools and processes; of the instruments for measuring power and effect; and of the manifold and most essential, important and interesting details of machine practice—the very problems that the student will meet face to face the *first hour* he undertakes the pursuit of his chosen business—the very problems which define the rise of the steam engine from infancy to manhood —what does he learn of these? Not so much as their name; and within the hearing of the professor's voice, it may be, the ablest talent in the land is arguing patent suits concerning these very problems, and the fortunes involved.

And the models and illustrations wherewithal the professor elucidates his old saws; we think it cannot be proved that they were not made by Watt himself, well nigh a hundred years ago. Just at this time the autographs and cartoons of great engineers and artists are in demand. A letter of Fulton is worth a very handsome sum, and a mere mark by Watt or Murdock would bring a fabulous price. We would suggest to antiquarians that they visit some of our universities, and add these rare old works to their collections, at any cost.

The student of machinery in our scientific schools, as they average, is very little better prepared for his calling than if he had confined his attention to the classics altogether. And to say that either mere intellectual culture or mere machine-shop practice will fit a man for building ships or steam engines, is as absurd as to affirm that either the mere ferreting out of intricacies in Greek construction or mere stump speaking, will make a man a great and sound lawyer. And the American graduate, both because of the insufficient quantity and the inappropriate quality of his instruction, is very poorly fitted, especially for engineering pursuits. *The whole* of the practical science must be acquired out of college, and the public suffers for it in the failure of engineering works, and in the tardy progress of the great arts of which the solid foundations should be laid in our schools. Here is an opportunity for our colleges, and encouragement for our liberal townsman, who has already gone so far in this direction, to establish a school of practical science of the highest order—an institution most sorely needed—which shall lead the world instead of following in the wake of progress—which shall stand far in advance of the public information and the every-day practice, elevating the standard and multiplying the benefits of thorough engineering culture.

Manners at the Capital.—Another interchange of Congressional courtesies took place at Washington on Saturday, and the country is furnished with a fresh illustration of the refined manners and gentlemanly instincts of its representatives in the National Councils. Mr. Van Wyck, whose graphic delineation of the burning of negroes in the South has commended him to the especial sympathy and affection of the Southern delegation, was, it seems, indiscreet enough to extend his hand to Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, in the anticipation of a cordial squeeze, and to greet him with the customary salutations. Southern blood was at once aroused, and Southern chivalry was in arms. "You scoundrel," is the polite rejoinder; while the left hand of the gentleman from Arkansas gave emphasis to this expression of feeling in an insulting movement towards the face of Mr. Van Wyck. A truly delightful state of society they must have at the Capital,—and what a strong inducement is held out to the aspirants to Congressional honors, in the prospect of broken heads, tweaked noses, and perforated bodies, to say nothing of the vulgar abuse and bullying to which they may be subjected, if they should presume to say anything in debate to which any one of the fiery spirits in Congress may see fit to take exception.

Dodging.—It is announced that Collector Schell had some important documents which he intended to submit to the Congressional Investigating Committee, but that since the President's Message was sent in, he refuses to do so. Upon what ground his refusal is justified it is not easy to see. Mr. Buchanan's plea of impunity from investigation can scarcely cover every subordinate officer, though many of them will doubtless be very glad to avail themselves of it.

Musical.

Operatic.—M. Maretzek's arrangements at the Winter Garden have been completed, and he announces a rehearsal for to-morrow. The season will commence on Monday next, when Mme. Fabbri will make her *début*, assisted by the new tenor, Signor Orrani. Mme. and M. Gassier will give their farewell performances in connection with these great artists.

Barnum's Museum.—The season commenced here on Saturday, and the event was celebrated by a bumber attendance. Mr. Barnum made an appropriate speech, and was warmly received. An attractive bill is provided for to-night.

Palm Sunday.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DAY.

The anniversary, so hallowed to the memories and devotions of Catholics and Episcopalians, of the day on which the Saviour entered Jerusalem, previous to his crucifixion, was celebrated yesterday with the usual solemnities. In the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches there were appropriate services. In the Catholic Churches branches of palm were distributed.

With another week comes Easter Sunday, the limit of the Lenten season.

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

An exceedingly large congregation assembled at Trinity Church yesterday morning.

The venerable Rector Dr. Berrian, assisted by Drs. Ogilby and Vinton, officiated at the morning services, which were slightly different from those of other Sundays. Rev. Dr. Berrian repeated on this occasion the sermon preached by him on the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the ministry, which has been before noticed.

The music in Trinity Church is, we believe, of a different character from that of any other Episcopal Church in the City, there being no female singers in the choir, which is composed of some twenty boys and men. The singing yesterday was very fine,—especially that of the anthem, "The Lord delivereth the souls of his servants."

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL IN MOTT-STREET.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street, a large audience assembled at 10½ o'clock, in anticipation of hearing a sermon from Archbishop Hughes. His Grace, although present, was too unwell to preach, and consequently there was no sermon. He, however, assisted in the celebration of High Mass, and passages from scriptures were read by Father McEvoy, of St. Mary's Church. At its close, the Holy Eucharist was partaken of by a large number of communicants. The services at this church for the ensuing week, known as "Passion Week," will be highly interesting, and on Easter Eve, (next Saturday,) at 3 P. M., the Right Rev. Provisional Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation.

The Game of Chess.

A new impulse is being given to the royal game of chess by the chess-column, conducted by Paul Morphy, in the New-York *Ledger*. In the last number of this popular journal is a specimen of pawn-play, in the notes to a game by McDowell and Labourdanais, which is said by amateurs of the game to be unsurpassed in skill and interest. Mr. Morphy being in New-Orleans, and of course compelled to furnish contributions by letter, it has been found convenient to associate with him in the editorship of the chess department, W. G. A. Fuller, Esq., who has long and favorably been known to the public in this capacity, to reply to chess correspondents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Legislation for the District of Columbia.

Why the Democrats Object to the Admission of Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, April 1.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

Señor Barandiaran is in possession of late dispatches from the Miramon Party, which state that Gen. Robles was wounded, but not seriously, during the last day's attack on Vera Cruz. Miramon attributes his defeat to the interference of the American forces with his steamers. It is now charged that the American ships hoisted no colors at first, and were taken for vessels belonging to the enemy. After their colors were hoisted, Commodore Marin ceased firing, but resumed it in defence while retreating.

AFFAIRS IN COSTA RICA.

Dispatches from Costa Rica represent public affairs there as being in an unsettled state. President Mora is still endeavoring to enlist other States in an effort to restore him. The election for President and Members of Congress takes place in April, and Congress will convene early in May. There are four prominent candidates for the Presidency, but the present Provisional President will likely be elected. The Provisional authorities are acting with great caution and prudence, refusing the exercise of any power not actually necessary to put in operation the new Government.

THE TRANSIT.

Letters to the State Department represent Mr. Dimitry as earnestly endeavoring to secure the transit rights of the old Canal Company. All transit propositions will be submitted to the Congress now in extraordinary session. The Cauty arrangement is said to be in popular favor. Several protests have been received lately by Señor Molina from the old Canal Company, against the transit projects submitted to the Nicaraguan Congress. These were answered with the statement that no grounds for protest could be received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Señor Zegarra is informed, through official dispatches from Peru, that there is no danger of war between that Republic and Bolivia. The present difficulty originates with a few restless spirits who are in exile. The rejection of spurious American claims is considered as finally settled.

Interesting dispatches to the Sardinian Legation here announce that it is the fixed determination of Victor Emanuel, in spite of the opposition of the French Emperor, to receive the Italian States proposing annexation to Sardinia. Another war may be the result.

The little difficulty yesterday between Messrs. Van Wyck and Hindman has been magnified by telegraph. It was not considered of sufficient importance here to justify street talk.

Fifteen thirty-third degree Masons were escorted to Mount Vernon yesterday by the Washington Commander of the Knight Templars. They were accompanied by a fine band of music.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, March 31.

A scene between two Congressmen this morning occasions some excitement. Mr. Van Wyck, meeting Mr. Hindman on the Avenue, held out his hand in friendly recognition, when Mr. Hindman refused to take it, making use of the words, as is reported, "You damned scoundrel, you have delivered a speech not only insulting to every Southern man, but to every gentleman"—at the same time making a movement with his left hand toward Mr. Van Wyck's face, as if additionally to insult him.

Washington, Sunday, April 1.

The *Constitution* makes the official announcement that information has been received at the Department of State that the Cass-Herran Treaty between the United States and New-Granada, providing for the adjustment of claims and payment of our citizens on account of injuries received in the Panama riots in 1856, has been ratified by the New-Granadian Government; and thus has been satisfactorily arranged another of our differences with foreign nations.

In response to the report of the House Committee on Territories, which asserts the general principle that the acceptance or rejection of a petition for the admission of a State rests entirely in the discretion of Congress at the time of such application, Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, of the minority, will present the following points: The Constitution of Kansas was not presented to Congress in accordance with law, (meaning the English bill,) but in derogation thereof; that it does not appear that there is within her limits a sufficient population as required by law; and further, the proposed area embraces the Cherokee Indian Territory, which Congress, in 1854, formally decided should constitute no part of the Territory of Kansas, but be excluded from its boundaries.

These reasons form the ground of the opposition on the Democratic side, to the admission of Kansas under the Wyandot Constitution.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, March 31.

Mr. Doolittle presented the petition of Samuel Colt for an extension of his patent for a rotating pistol.

Mr. Fitch made a report in favor of printing the President's Message, the accompanying instructions, &c., which was adopted.

The regular order of business pertaining to the District of Columbia, Mr. Brown moved that the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown be admitted to the floor this day. Agreed to.

The bill granting certain lots of land for the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

After the passage of several minor bills, the bill providing for a city railroad between Washington and Georgetown was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, it was postponed until Saturday next, and that day set apart for the business of the District of Columbia. Several other bills relative to the District were also acted upon, when, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

A New Phase of Moral Reform.

SERMON TO THIEVES AND ABANDONED WOMEN.

Rev. Mr. Corbett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-street, delivered a sermon last evening, designed for those classes of the community (male and female) which are generally regarded as beyond the pale of religious influence or moral sentiment. A large concourse, principally of gentlemen, was present, and crowded the Church to its utmost capacity. A large number of detective Policemen were in attendance, and these, at the close of the services, informed our reporter that, so far as they could discern, there were not more than twenty *mauvais sujets* of either sex present. The exercises were commenced by the singing of the hymn, "Lord, we are vile and conceived in sin."

This was followed by a prayer from the pastor, invoking the Almighty to direct him in the discharge of the duty he had undertaken, and begging that the hearts of his hearers might be inclined to learn the way of salvation. Another hymn, beginning with the verse,

"Come, humble sinner, in whose breast,
A thousand fears revolve,"

was then sung, and subsequently the preacher read for his text, first, from the fifteenth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Proverbs: "The way of the transgressor is hard;" next, from the forty-second verse of the twenty-third chapter of Luke: "And the thief said unto Jesus, 'Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom;'" and lastly, the thirty-third verse of the twenty-first chapter of Matthew: "Verily I say unto you that the publicans and harlots shall go into the kingdom of God before you." In discussing the first quotation, he argued that the way of the transgressor was hard because his (or her) will, understanding, conscience, affections, conduct, and condition involved a state of bondage, and that though that bondage might not be realized or felt, it was nevertheless true that Satan bound the captive soul fast in his slavish chains.

In continuation, he referred to the means by which this hardened condition might be amended, and adduced as an instance the case of the penitent thief. First, the sinner began with indulging sins of the heart; then he began to feel wrong and to think wrong; after this came unrestrained language when entreated to pursue a different course. What then? After the sins of the heart and of unrestrained language came what were called "youthful indiscretions,"—sin, outward sin. And what then? Then the transgressor was driven from society; then occurred plunge after plunge into crime; and what then? Then the poor sinner was obliged by the laws of the society he had outraged to make expiation for his offences. Had not this been the course of many in this house to-night? The wickedness of the thief on the cross had been

great, but then we should consider his repentance and his faith. It was hard of a bad man to speak ill of his own deeds. Go to the men most deep in crime, and even under the gallows they would plead some traits of character in extenuation of their guilt, or assert their innocence to the last. It was hard for a sinner to condemn himself. The faith of the poor thief outstripped the faith of all who had faith in Jesus—even of that of the Centurion. The faith of the poor thief was a pure faith, without taint of worldliness. The Holy Ghost had whispered in his ear, "Jesus is the Son of God," and he believed and was saved. Thank God, the very worst men and women might thus be saved. If there were any who thought preaching such doctrine would induce a sinner to continue in a life of sin, trusting to a death-bed repentance, he would point them to the other, the impenitent thief upon the cross. In speaking of the third text, he deplored the uncharitableness of the rich and hypocritical, who spurned the woman whom weakness or temptation had led into vice; and by way of illustrating the true spirit with which such fallen creatures should be treated, adduced the example of Christ himself, when being invited to dine with SIMON, the Pharisee. There a woman, who was a sinner, (and that was all that was said of her) hearing that He was there, declared she would go and tell Him all about the matter. She went—wept before Him—washed His feet with her tears—dried them with her flowing hair—kissed them, and annointed them with precious ointment. While thus engaged, the Pharisee, like many so-called Christians of to-day, began to refer to her former life, but Christ rebuked him, saying, in reply, that when He came to his house as his guest, he (SIMON) had not received Him with the ordinary Eastern hospitality, for he had given Him no water with which to bathe His feet, nor ointment; neither had he received Him with the customary kiss; while, on the other hand, the poor woman, as a sign of the sincerity of her repentance, had done all these to Him. In conclusion he exhorted his hearers, if there were any who were saying to themselves, as did the publican at the door of the Temple, "God be merciful to me a sinner," to turn to Christ, and through his pardoning grace find happiness and peace hereafter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNPAID BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.—A meeting of the bondholders of the unpaid bonds and coupons of the city of Milwaukee, was held on Saturday evening at the Brevoort House. Over forty persons were present, and $600,000 of the bonds were represented. WATTS SHERMAN, Esq., of the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., presided. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, who has recently been to Milwaukee on behalf of the bondholders residing in this City—nearly one-half of the bonds being in the hands of New-York merchants—made a statement of the result of his visit and inquiries. He gave it as his opinion that a full and satisfactory adjustment of the securities would be made, and presented a letter from Mayor PAGE, of Milwaukee, to this effect. A resolution was passed directing that all the bondholders send their names, residences and the number of bonds respectively held by them, or represented by them, to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City, on or before the 15th inst. Messrs. Chas. MORAN, Abijah MANN, Simeon Draper, A. Bursch, John A. Stevens, O. Van Hoffman and Watts Sherman were appointed a Committee to arrange the classification of the bonds, and call a future meeting.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Mrs. JANE MCNALLY, the sister-in-law of Mr. BENNETT, who was bereft of his entire family last Wednesday night, by the burning of the tenement house in Forty-fifth-street, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of injuries that she sustained by jumping from a fourth story window to escape the flames. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day. We are requested to state that the remains of Mrs. WHEELER and her four children, victims of the late catastrophe, were interred by Mrs. WHEELER'S sister; not at the public expense, as previously stated. The family were not in a destitute condition, a sum remaining to their credit in bank.

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF MISSING CHILDREN.—From a compilation of the various returns made by the different Police stations to the head-quarters of the force, it appears that the total number of children reported to be missing yesterday, was no less than fifty, and that of these, all were restored to their families or relatives except two. The success of the efforts by which this result was attained is mainly attributable to the efficiency of the management of the Police Telegraph Department.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—MARY TUOLCY, a poor woman residing at No. 646 Water-street, was shockingly injured on Saturday evening by the falling upon her head of a large stove, which her husband was carrying up stairs. Her skull was crushed in upon the brain; her eyes were torn out, her nose broken, and her face otherwise frightfully mutilated. She was admitted to the New-York Hospital, and placed under Dr. FISHER'S care, but she cannot survive.

FUNERAL OF JOHN CRIMMINS.—The sympathisers and friends of JOHN CRIMMINS, who was executed on Friday for the murder of DENNIS MCHENRY, assembled yesterday afternoon in large numbers to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. He was buried from No. 23 Pell-street, and the funeral *cortège*, which was quite long, passed up the Bowery and other streets to Calvary Cemetery, where the services for the dead, according to the Catholic ritural, were said by Father HENNESSEY.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *Fulton*, which left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carried out 151 passengers and $200,870 in specie the *Teutonia* for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg took 150 passengers and $250,000 in specie, and the *City of Manchester*, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 150 passengers and $116,000 in specie.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Remaining on March 23, 227; admitted to March 30 54; discharged, cured or relieved, 47; died, 7; remaining at date, 227; males, 195; females, 32.

Police Reports.

UNPROFITABLE EXPERIENCE.

Not very long ago, Samuel Sprince, an old man whose reputation as a receiver of stolen goods is extended, was convicted of that offence in the Court of General Sessions, and, to the utter amazement of everybody, Judge Russell discharged him upon his payment of a fine of six cents. Early on Saturday morning, three thieves drove up to the premises No. 38 Walker-street, and broke open the store of Mr. Godfrey Sellers, on the third floor, whence they stole pieces of woolen goods, valued in the aggregate at $251 25, besides a piece of broadcloth valued at $47, the property of Mr. Benj. B. Nichols, who occupied a portion of the same store, which they threw into the wagon and then started off in a hurry. A gentlemen observed these suspicious movements and followed the thieves to the well-known residence of Sprince, No. 10 Greene-street, where the goods were left. He immediately informed Officers Lattor and Cole, of the Fifth Precinct, and they, accompanied by Mr. Sellers, succeeded in securing a portion of the property from Sprince and his two sons, Julius and Bernard, which at the time was supposed to be all that had been stolen. Subsequently, when the error had been found out, the officers returned for the remainder of the property, with orders to arrest the old man and his sons. Upon searching the house they discovered the other part of the goods, but Sprince the elder had gone, and so far has eluded the Police. His sons Julius and Bernard were apprehended, and Justice CONDOLLY, before whom they were taken, held them for examination. Nothing is known of the burglars.

A BOGUS TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

A man, who has not yet been arrested, has been doing quite a profitable business in the Sixseenth and other of the up-town Wards, by delivering bogus telegraph dispatches, for which he demands, and has thus far received, sums varying from 75 cents to $2, according to the distance and the length of the despatch. In one case he called on a lady in Twenty-second-street, and demanded 75 cents for a dispatch, but the lady suspecting some wrong, directed him to deliver it to her husband at his office, as she never attended to his business. The man is described as a short, thick-set man, slightly pock marked, and wearing a cap. House-keepers may as well be on their guard against the scamp.

PRIZE FIGHT ARRESTED.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, a gang of rowdies landed from boats on the newly made ground at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, (North River,) for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight there. The principals had stripped and were about commencing operations, when Officers Henley, Greene and Courteney, of the Sixteenth Ward, who had got wind of the affair, made a descent upon the party, and at sight of them the rowdies sprang into their boats and made their escape. The Sixteenth Ward is not the most favorable spot within the limits of the City for such transactions.

VERY UNGRATEFUL.

While Mr. James McDermott, of No. 8 Franklin-street, was passing through Centre-street late on Saturday night, he complied with the request of three rough-looking young men, who invited him to treat, thinking that the easiest method of ridding himself of their attentions. His expectations were not realized, however, as, on coming out of the groggery, the three men assaulted him, two holding him fast, while their companion, said to be named John McDonald, abstracted $38 bills and change from his pocket, and ran away. McDonald was subsequently captured, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG SAILOR.

PATRICK ROAKE, aged 21 years, was shipped as seaman last Saturday, on the ship *Niagara*, now lying off the Battery, but about to depart for New-Orleans, going on board while intoxicated, he first threatened the lives of the officers of the vessel; then entering the forecastle, he shot himself in the neck with a pistol, inflicting a wound which immediately resulted fatally. Coroner JACKMAN was summoned to hold an inquest.

VICTIMS OF INTEMPERANCE.

ELIZA SHERLOCK, a middle-aged Irish woman, became stupidly drunk on Saturday afternoon, and falling down a flight of stairs at No. 209 West Houston-street, dislocated her neck....An old woman named ESTHER MOORE, also died from the effects of liquor at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, on Friday night. In both cases, Coroner JACKMAN held the inquests.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

A man, respectably dressed and apparently 30 years of age, was found drowned in the North River yesterday, at the foot of Eighteenth-street. At the inquest, held by Coroner JACKMAN, the body was not identified.

Fires.

FROM AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

At 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning a strong odor of gas coming from the fancy goods store of Mr. JOHN GILARD, No. 127 Fourth-avenue, induced the wife of the proprietor to go and ascertain what caused it. On approaching the meter the escaped gas came in contact with the flame of her lamp, causing an explosion, which set fire to the stock in the store, and injured it to the extent of $400. Insured fully in the Importers and Traders' Company.

IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

Slight fires occurred on Saturday night in the tenement houses Nos. 37 Crosby-street and No. 210 Sullivan-street. In each case the carelessness of the persons who occupied the apartments in which the flames were discovered was ascertained to have been the cause of the fire.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INCENDIARY FIRES—AN ARREST.—At a little past 10 o'clock Saturday night a blacksmith's shop on DeKalb, near Hudson-avenue, was discovered to be on fire by the Police, who extinguished the flames with a few buckets of water. A few minutes after a fire burst out in a stable in Fulton place, between Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street. The stables with four horses, and a carpenter-shop were detroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000. Mr. CHARLES MILLER owned the property. There was no insurance upon it. From a variety of circumstances Fire Marshal BELKNAP concluded that both of these fires were the work of an incendiary, and late the same night Officer MUNSON, of the First Precinct Police, arrested a man well known to the Police, named NOAH L. BROWN, supposed to have caused them. He was committed for examination.....Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night a small stable in Classon, near Flushing-avenue, was destroyed—by an incendiary, it is alleged. Loss $100. No insurance.....At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire was discovered in the ship-yard of E. WILLIAMS, Greenpoint. The fire was extinguished without much damage.....Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in SIMONSON'S ship-yard, at the foot of Milton-street, Greenpoint. The mould loft was destroyed, involving a loss of about $3,000. This fire also was the work of an incendiary.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.—The approaching Charter election in the City of Brooklyn promises to be hotly contested by the rival branches of the Democratic Party. At present both branches have candidates in the field for every office to be filled, with the exception of the office of Street Commissioner. For that Mr. CHARLES TINNEY, who is popular with his party, has received the unanimous nominations of both wings of the Democracy. Considerable local interest attaches to the elections, and the Republicans, with a divided opposition, are working hard to secure a triumph.

THE FERRY WAR.—The injunction issued by the City Court, at the instance of ALFRED CLOCK, to restrain the Common Council from appropriating $20,000, or any other sum, from the City Treasury, to enable the Special Common Council Committee to carry on the Ferry war effectually, was to have been argued before Judge CULVER on Saturday, but by arrangement of counsel, the case was postponed until to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THE DICTIONARIES. — PROF. STOWE. — Prof. STOWE, of Andover, says of the new dictionaries as follows:

"I have looked over, with some care, the last issues of both Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries. Without any disparagement of Dr. WORCESTER as an able, laborious and successful lexicographer, I must say that this examination has confirmed my former impression of the superiority of WEBSTER on almost every point for which a dictionary is usually consulted. Webster's Dictionary, as now published, I think has decidedly the advantage over Worcester's in the analytic clearness, the accuracy and neatness of its definitions, in the nice philosophical discrimination of synonyms, and in the graphic significance and beauty of the pictorial illustrations. It seems to me that all these qualities are clearly obvious even to the most hasty examination. In the orthography of the comparatively few words in regard to which they differ, I generally prefer Webster, as he follows more closely the analogies of the language, anticipating usage, which is every day gaining ground, rather than adhering to that which is passing away. In copiousness of vocabulary they appear to me to be nearly equal; at least no one can *now* pretend that the vocabulary of Worcester is more *select* and *pure* than that of Webster." —*Springfield Republican.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 123 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

A Night Key.
By NAPOLEON B. QUIGG,
"I can't get in," poor Wiggins said,
"When I come home late at night;
You are all asleep, and the servants in bed,
And I'm in a terrible plight!

"Do let me have a night key, wife!
You know I will use it well;
And the fond devotions of all my life
My gratitude shall tell!"

So argued Wiggins yesterday morn,
So argued he at eve;
But Mrs Wiggins was cold and stern,
And very slow to believe.

"A night key? No!" Mrs. Wiggins said,
"Don't think of such a thing!
If you can't get home before all are in bed,
You can stand at the door and ring!"

Poor Wiggins! down town he sadly came,
But when home ward at night went he,
He asked without one blush of shame,
And Wiggins got his key.

And what was the secret? Wasn't it neat?
When at last his spirit rose,
He had gone to SMITH BROTHERS, FULTON ST., AND GOT A SUIT OF CLOTHES!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.
MOBILE, March 15, 1860.
Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.
WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.
S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 16th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Excelsior Burr Stone Mill.
This Mill received the large Silver Medal at the late Fair of the American Institute, and is justly considered superior to all other inventions of the kind. The work performed by it is equal to that of the best flat-stone mill, and can be driven with one-half the power.
Persons wishing Feed, Corn or Flouring Mills to run with horse, steam or water-power, will consult their own interest by examining this, at No. 45 Gold-st., New-York. J. A. BENNETT.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, has assumed, as we anticipated, the lead of all others among gentlemen of taste and fashion. Give him a call at 118 Nassau-st.

Rogers & Raymond
Commend their unequaled stock of Boys' Spring Clothing, at No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, to the attention of parents.
This new establishment, connected with the well-known clothing warehouse of the firm Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., is for the special accommodation of those accustomed to deal in that thoroughfare.
ROGERS & RAYMOND would state that their Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing is cut and finished by the best artists, and that every article in their magnificent stock will be sold at rates more reasonable than have ever yet prevailed in Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, CAROLINE MATILDA, aged 4 years, 5 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of W. B. Scott.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 37 East 23d-st.

PETERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, ALICE, only child of Richard N. and Henrietta Peterson.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, April 2, from No. 181 West 22d-st.

MCKOMB.—In this City, on Saturday, March 31, Mrs. JULIA ANN MCKOMB, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 338 3d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CRANE.—In this City, after a short illness, LEAH, wife of Solomon B. Crane and daughter of the late Andrew and Elsey Gillespie, aged 34 years 3 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 799 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, without further notice.
☞ California papers please copy.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 30, ALFRED WILLIS, in the 57th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 Brevoort-place, 10th st., on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

FRY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 31, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, GEORGIANNA H. HOLLAND, beloved and only daughter of Mrs. T. W. G. Fry.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, from the residence of her grandfather, S. R. Brooks, Esq., No. 42 Union-square, on Monday, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 31, ELIZABETH STEPHENS, wife of Resolvert Stephens, in the 69th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 97 Henry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, April 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, ISAAC TOWNSEND, in the 55th year of his age.

FURGUSON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 31, suddenly, JAMES S. FERGUSON, at his late residence, West 43d-st.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 1, EDWARD C., eldest son of the late Robert H. Brown, aged 17 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 226 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SPINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 1, SARAH BUNKER daughter of Joseph S. and the late Sarah F. Spinney, aged 2 years, 9 months and 23 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 296 Pearl-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 1, after a short illness, ELLEN, wife of Danl. H. Latham.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 389 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

JESSUP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, March 31, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL JESSUP, aged 55 years and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 107 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
☞ Cleveland and Chicago papers please copy.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 30, suddenly of disease of the heart, MARY, wife of Garret P. Bergen, and daughter of Samuel W. Thompson.
☞ Particulars of the funeral hereafter.

MELVAIN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 31, MARIETTA L. BONNELL, wife of R. C. Melvain, aged 21 years, 4 months and 29 days.
The funeral will take place on Monday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, J. A. Bonnell, Esq., No. 193 Jersey-st, Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

MILLER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, March 31, ABIGAL BURPOE, wife of Mr. James Miller, aged 68 years, 7 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, April 2, from the Methodist E. Church, Wood-row, S. I., at 11½ o'clock, A. M.
☞ Monmouth papers please copy.

MURRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 31, at the residence of her son, G. H. Murray, Mrs. RUTH MURRAY, wife of the late Wm. Murray, in the 77th year of her age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 155, March 31, 1860.
45, 36, 61, 32, 65, 56, 41, 43, 21, 31, 44, 73.
Class No. 156, March 31, 1860.
4, 15, 14, 66, 9, 20, 19, 16, 38, 69, 37, 60, 5.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 31, 1860
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

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Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.
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NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FIRE IN MICHIGAN!!!
ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE.
NILES, Mich., March 27, 1860.
Messrs. Valentine & Butler:
The Safe I purchased of you some two or three years since passed through a fiery ordeal on the night of the 16th inst. The Safe was opened the following day, and all the books and papers were perfectly preserved. The Safe itself was warped on all sides, so much so that the key would not operate, yet I am of the opinion that in the hands of some one understanding it, an entrance might have been effected without recourse to force. With a new door, or this one repaired, I think the Safe good for another heat. Yours, &c.
(Signed,) THEODORE FOWLER.

DEFENCE OF HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS.
DEFENCE OF HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS.
DEFENCE OF HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS.
DEFENCE OF HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS.
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See this week's LEDGER—Will be ready to-day at 12 o'clock.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
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PRISON LABOR.
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
NO. 189 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SPRING WORK
SPRING WORK
SPRING WORK on
THE FARM,
THE FARM,
THE FARM, in
THE GARDEN,
THE GARDEN,
THE GARDEN, in
THE ORCHARD,
THE ORCHARD,
THE ORCHARD, on
THE LAWN,
THE LAWN,
THE LAWN,
AROUND THE HOUSE,
AROUND THE HOUSE,
AROUND THE HOUSE,
IN THE HOUSE,
IN THE HOUSE,
IN THE HOUSE, &c., &c., &c.
WHAT TO DO,
WHAT TO DO,
WHAT TO DO,
WHEN TO DO IT,
WHEN TO DO IT,
WHEN TO DO IT,
HOW TO DO IT.
HOW TO DO IT.
HOW TO DO IT.
SPRING WORK is coming on, and every one is thinking, and perhaps asking: WHAT shall I do? WHEN shall I do it? HOW shall I do it? Farmer talks with Farmer; Gardener talks with Gardener, and every one is gathering every item of information possible. It may be well to call the attention of all to one source of information, that some at least have not yet found out.
We refer to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, an old PRACTICAL, RELIABLE JOURNAL, edited by practical WORKING MEN, which is filled with just such information as is wanted by every FARMER, every GARDENER, in short, by every Cultivator of the SMALLEST PLOT of GROUND, as well as the large FARMER.
The *April* number, now ready, contains more useful HINTS, SUGGESTIONS and DIRECTIONS for SPRING WORK than you would gather in a day's TALK and ten days' TRAVEL.
It is just the Thing you want.
Look at the Table of Contents for one single number, given below.
In the CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS, (that is the Catalogue of Work to be done in Field, Orchard, Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, Green-house, Hot-house, Apiary, &c.,) you will find several hundred hints, which will aid greatly in planning out work and doing it. This Calendar alone fills four large double quarto pages, and the information it gives at this season is worth more to every cultivator than the cost of the work for a whole year ($1).
The *American Agriculturist* has now entered upon its *nineteenth annual volume*, it contains in every monthly number 32 large double quarto pages, filled with original, practical articles upon every department of Rural Labor, and is also adapted to the wants of those having their little plots in cities and villages, as well as to farmers.
The *Agriculturist* contains a large number of beautiful, useful, instructive engravings, and in this respect alone it surpasses in beauty and utility any similar work ever issued.
TERMS—$1 a year, in advance.
Delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, $1 12
N. B.—Subscribers calling at the office soon will be presented with a few parcels of seed which the Editor is distributing among his readers,
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 189 Water-st., (near Fulton,) New-York.

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CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK SUN.
The following table shows the number of copies of the NEW-YORK SUN printed and circulated each day during the month of March, 1860, and also the number of readers, estimating five readers to each paper printed:

Date.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.	Date.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.
March 1	63 840	319 200	March 17	62,400	312,000
March 2	64,320	321,600	March 19	62,880	314,400
March 3	64,844	324,220	March 20	63,360	316,800

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY English-basement house, in Bergen st., Brooklyn, second house above 5th-av.; has two kitchens, vaults under side walk, and 14 rooms; will paint and put in thorough repair; the size of the house is 20 by 40 feet; lot 20 by 100 feet; rent $300 to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

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JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY brick and basement house No. 99 East 16th st., with all the modern improvements; conservatory attached, and 68 years' lease of lot. Terms easy. Inquire for permission to see the house of L. H LENT, No. 848 Broadway, and for terms, of GEO. W. TAYLOR, at P. Callaghan's, No. 20 Nassau-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-STORY and attic, high-stoop house, No. 61 7th-av., near 14th-st., finished complete throughout; will rent for ten per cent. on the cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Clermont and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,800; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC frame house, filled in with brick, containing nine rooms, cellar and attic, with two lots of ground 25x200, situated on 9th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn; enriched cornices and centres, marble mantels, gas throughout, newly finished and papered throughout; piazza, courtyard in front 30 feet deep. The neighborhood is first-class and suitable for a respectable family. Price $3,800; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is 21x36, with extension 14x18. Apply to G. M MIRRIELEES, No. 61 Liberty-st

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a very desirable private residence, 2½-story brick dwelling, 38 by 38 feet, erected by a practical builder for his own occupation; has gas, bath, range, laundry-tubs, furnace, &c.; in perfect repair. Also, a good carriage house and three lots of ground, 25 by 100 feet 10 inches each. Price $12,500. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR TENANThouses, (with two full lots, two front and two rear,) located near 10th-av.; also 240 acres selected land in Iowa, 160 acres in Columbia County, Wis all free and clear; will be exchanged for a first-class dwelling, desirably located in the upper part of the City, or a country residence at New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to GEO. C. SMALLEY, No 11 Wall-st., basement

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, the four-story brown-stone house No. 333 West 22d-st.; one of the best locations in the City; has the modern improvements and will be sold a bargain, or rented to a small private family, with a part of the furniture. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, office A. L. Ely, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two well located lots in South 2d st., near 10th-st., will be sold unusually low, if applied for at once. Inquire at No. 238 South 2d-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, house No. 205 East 18th-st., newly furnished.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City; has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and dépôt close at hand; will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York, or 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. This property, situated in a most respectable, picturesque and perfectly healthy neighborhood, consists of about ten acres of land and a massive stone mansion, of 22 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath room, billiard-room, laundry—in all 25 rooms—heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house, a stable and a coach-house on the grounds, all built of cut-stone, in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest trees and rare fruits, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Within three minutes of the station, it is out of sight of both dépôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare, and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 56 West-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres, fronting with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and pleasant residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. W. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PLACE at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, and admirably adapted for the residence of a New-York merchant. The house contains 18 rooms, and is well supplied with gas from works on the premises. The land is something less than four acres, sloping towards the southwest, and laid out tastefully in lawn and garden. There is also a commodious stable and carriage house, and every convenience about the place to make it a pleasant residence, both Summer and Winter. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED —On Long Island Sound, within 15 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad. A large and spleadid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, at $180, a desirable modern-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and two acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH.—A FINE country seat of about 2 acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished: large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees, gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steam-boat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to
D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 20 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, stables, ice house filled, bath-house, wharf &c. Lawn of 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. It will be rented for the Summer months or the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, at South Orange, New Jersey about three quarters of a mile from the railroad station, together with sixty-three acres of land. This house is built of Westchester marble, in a superior manner, contains about twenty rooms, exclusive of the basement, and has most of the conveniences of a city dwelling.

For further particulars, address Box No. 1867 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water, has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh.
MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AND PLACE, EASTCHESTER BAY.—A gentleman intending to travel with his family, will rent his modern-built brick house, with the family furniture, ice-house, garden, &c., to a respectable family, for six months from May 1. Rent $1 500. Address O. P., Box No. 2,328 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HOUSE AND half acre of ground; house modern built; contains gas, range, heater, &c. On the place are shade and fruit trees. Also a barn; has a view of the river for miles; price $6,800. Apply to O. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON River, a country seat, with seventeen acres of land, good improvements; plenty of fruit and shade trees; property. Inquire of J. W. KUMSEY, No. 2 Erie Building, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUTIfully situated, with three acres of land, three miles from Fishkill Dépôt, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to E. H. BEDFORD, Glenham, Dutchess County.

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, LYING on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from City, comprising 16 acres, is offered for sale. Good garden ground, lies high, and not a stump upon it. No buildings; has a frontage on two public roads of eighteen hundred feet. Parties desiring a fine plot of ground to build upon could not be better suited. Price $250 per acre: $2,000 cash, balance on mortgage, with interest at 6 per cent. Address J. T., Box No. 4,570 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Bound Brook, 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies compactly together; the soil is good and fruitful, with a living stream of water running through it; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 18th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 45x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TO LET.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO RENT his residence, on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., for two years, furnished or unfurnished. The house has 15 rooms, is built of stone, and is new. The stable is also of stone and capacious. There are 6 acres of land in high cultivation, 300 fruit trees and grape vines, with large garden. There is an unobstructed view of the Sound, the village, and the surrounding country. Distance from Railroad station 1¼ mile. Terms, furnished, $1,000; unfurnished, $800. Address JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman's Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered, and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any party desiring property of the kind will be liberally dealt with. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE. Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the dépôt. House in large order, with water gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terraces, lawns &c. For particulars, apply to A. R VANNEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WELL-KNOWN AND elegant residence, late of Hon. a. C. M. Pennington, at Newark, N. J., will be sold at auction April 5, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For a full description and other particulars, see *Evening Post* and Newark papers, and apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 27 Wall-st. New-York, or N. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., at Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT HART'S CORNER, twenty-four miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a snug place of about 5 acres, near the dépôt. The house is two stories, 24x26, extension 13x13; well built and in good order. Also another dwelling-house, good barn and about 50 grafted fruit trees. Price $2,400. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I., a two story Cottage, with two two-story wings containing 10 rooms, is located on one of the most pleasant streets, and is convenient to churches, markets, stores, schools. Post office and dépôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THREE houses, barn, &c.; main house 44x36 marble mantels; 60 City lots, high, dry and healthy; 40 minutes from City Hall; fruit, forest trees, shrubbery; price $17,000; half cash. Apply to W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st., or J. HARRY LYONS, Esq., Hoboken, where a map of the property may be seen.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of dépôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FLUSHING LOTS.—THE FINEST BUILDING sites in the village of Flushing will be sold on liberal terms or exchanged for improved City property. The land is high, with fine view, and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to EUGENE T. LYNCH, No. 3 Stone-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT MOTT HAVEN—RENT $225—A cottage, containing seven rooms and sub-cellar, in good order; extra large lot, filled with fruits and flowers, three minutes from Harlem Railroad on the old post road, and two minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt. Apply at WM. MAGEE'S feed-store, near the premises; or to E. V. DE LANCEY, No 78 Broad-way.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, IN Southport Conn., two hours' ride by New-Haven Railroad, and 10 minutes' walk from dépôt, a small house in good order, unfurnished, suitable for a small family. It is pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound; good bathing, &c. For particulars apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres on mountain side and near to dépôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure spring water, fruit and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and out-buildings; it is near Factoryville dépôt and Steamboat Landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, at that landing, or to DAVID DECKER No. 55 Whitehall-st.

TO LET—A PLACE AT WEST FARMS, 9 MILES from the City, a large house and four acres, with fine old shade and fruit trees, numerous out-buildings. For a responsible tenant it will be furnished if required; is easy of access by railroad or steamboat; desirable to a man of business. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., second story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—40 acres; two miles from White Plains; view of Sound; well supplied with fruit and water. Maps may be seen at ALEX. OSTRANDER'S, No. 61 Wall st., or S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains. If not sold, will be let furnished; farming utensils, etc.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A cottage containing nine rooms with the furniture in it, between Irvington and Tarrytown, with garden and grounds adjoining; is surrounded with shade trees. Apply to CHARLES REVERE, at the Newspaper dépôt, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A family mansion with seven acres of land, at Saugerties, on the Hudson. Picturesque and healthy situation, gardens, lake, boating and fishing. Terms easy. Apply to
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE —A handsome place near the depôt, large double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Apply to E. P. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

TO RENT—"ROBIN'S NEST," THE DWELLING and grounds of Rev. C. N. Sleight, consisting of 21 acres, choice fruit, shrubbery, stream, pond, &c. Inquire of Mrs. J. ROLFE, at the Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN-ISLAND—Three very desirable houses with stables; rent $550 to $450. Apply to W. S. HOYT, No. 4 Fanover-st., or to W. T. JOHNSON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR SIX months, a furnished house, pleasantly located, near the dépôt at Port Chester. Apply to E. B. WESLEY, *Times* Office.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New Jersey.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

160 ACRES OF OHIO LAND, IN PAULDING County, desirably located, for sale low for cash, or will exchange for dry goods. It is covered with black walnut and ash; the timber alone being worth $15 per acre as it stands. For further particulars address G. C. McEWEN, No. 153 East 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERTH HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, about one mile from the landing, a neat cottage, with one acre of land, and barn, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE ABOUT ONE MILE from Astoria, with one acre of land; rent $250; with 13 acres, $400. Apply to E W. HEWETT, 41 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No 6 Jones-st.
References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, HIGHstoop house No. 118 West 44th st. This house has the modern improvements, and will be painted and put in complete order throughout; rent $1 200. One of the row of brown-stone houses on the north side of 22d st., west of 7th-av., $725. Three-story, high-stoop house, modern improvements, No. 156 West 37th-st., $650. Three-story high-stoop house, modern improvements, No. 55 West 41st-st.—has just been painted and put in complete order throughout; rent $650. Three story low stoop house, No 304 west 14th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., $500. Three and one-half story high-stoop house, modern improvements No. 174 West 21st st., $300. Three-story brick house, No. 42 10th-av., near 14th-st., $190, and others. Also, in Brooklyn: Three story high-stoop house No. 155 Degraw-st., near Hicks st., $350. J. & W. DENHAM, House agents, 8th-av., corner 13th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE house No. 53 10th-st., third door west of 5th-av., with the adjoining lot on the southerly side, laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented with a fountain, fine shrubbery, &c., and giving to the house the great advantage of windows on the side. The house is 28 by 70 feet, and four stories high; furnished with every modern convenience; in complete order and beautifully decorated throughout. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., to HANSON K. CORNING, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 2, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

20 shs. Bank of Commerce.	20 shs Hanover Bank.
30 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	40 shs. Lenox Ins.
20 shs. Mercantile Ins.	30 shs. City Ins
10 shs. Phœnix Ins.	58 shs. N. American Ins.
5 shs. Columb'n Mar. Ins.	$170 Atlantic M. Ins. S., '60.
90 shs. Rutgers Ins.	29 shs. Mex Pacific Co.
20 shs. Lamar Ins.	10 shs. Knickerb'r Ins.
200 shs. Cairo City Prope'y.	50 shs. Hamilton Ins.
20 shs. Kings Co. Ins.	60 shs. N.Y. Cons. Stg. Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Ins.	20 shs. Humboldt Ins.
100 shs. Anchor Ins.	40 shs. Artisans' Ins.
100 shs. Sarat'a & White. R.	

$15,000 Racine and Miss. R. 1st Mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.
2,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 5. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ARTHUR GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.

COSTLY ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the residence of Dr. Dupee, No. 68 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 2, at 10½ o'clock.

Elegant rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, inlaid with pearl, City maker, made to order only 6 months since; suites of parlor furniture, covered in satin maroon and brocade; bookcase, escritoires, etageres, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, ormolu clocks, Dresden painted vases, Parian marble statuary, dining extension tables, oak buffet and chairs, English cut glass ware of every variety, silver tea sets, table and tea spoons, ivory balance-handled knives and forks. Chambers—Rosewood bedsteads, antique style bureaus, marble tops and maroon, washstands and commodes, hair mattresses and bedding, carpeting, curtains, mahogany sofas and chairs Turkish easy chairs and lounges. Basement and kitchen furniture of every description, with which the sale will commence.

W. B. WESTCOTT, & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, IN SATIN BROCADE, &c., &c.

MONDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, the beautiful furniture in the 5-story residence 154 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, rich lace curtains, oil paintings, pier and mantle mirrors, China vases, bronzes, gilt extension dining tables, oak arm-chairs, elegant China tea sets, cut glass ware, solid silver ware, spoons, forks, castors, salvers, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, cutlery, together with a large and desirable assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, hair mattresses, crockery, clocks, mirrors, ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers lounges, sofa-bed, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, April 3 and 6, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 662 Broadway:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best-seasoned materials, and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. Also, a quantity of rosewood, oak, mahogany and other veneers; walnut and maple boards and plank. Also, horses, carts and harness. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues will be ready in a few days, when they can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarren & Co., No. 662 Broadway.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN FIRST-PLACE, FIFTEEN DITTO IN NORTH-PLACE, SOUTH BROOKLYN, BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS., AT AUCTION.

COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above valuable lots of ground, now ready for immediate improvement, and surrounded with private dwellings of the first-class. This section of South Brooklyn is rapidly improving in value, and its close proximity to the Court-st. and Hamilton-av. Railroad will make desirable locations for dwellings for persons doing business in New York. The terms will be very liberal and a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

FIVE HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-ST. AND FIRST AND SECOND-PLACE.

CLINTON-ST.—East side, between President and Carroll sts. The three-story and high basement brown-stone front houses, with stoop and high basement, underceller and attic brick house, trimmed with brown stone, with iron balcony, wide halls painted in marble. ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR is a kitchen, dining-room and store-room. ON THE FIRST FLOOR, two parlors, the walls and ceilings of which are painted in fresco. Handsome white marble mantles, &c., and inclosed back piazza. ON SECOND FLOOR, four rooms with closets, and bedding bath room and water-closet. ON THE THIRD FLOOR, four rooms with attic floor, three rooms and open attic, &c., &c.

ALSO, NO. 65 FIRST-PLACE—The three-story, high basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, with balconies at parlor windows, large court-yard in front, marble paved vestibule, and good yard, containing two parlors and study room on the first floor, kitchen and dining-room and pantries in the basement; three rooms handsomely papered, with furnished pantries between, on the second floor; four rooms on the third floor; halls papered in marble throughout; parlor walls frescoed, with ornamented cornices and centre pieces, gas chandeliers and fixtures, &c.

ALSO, THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLINGS Nos. 15, 19, and 21 SECOND-PLACE.—Three-story and high basement with sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, having court yards and iron balconies in front.

BASEMENT—Dining-room with marble mantels, kitchen furniture with range and water heater, permanent wash-tubs, and Ridgewood water fixtures.

FIRST FLOOR—Two parlors with sliding doors, white marble mantels, gilt porcelain door furniture, walls and ceilings richly ornamented and frescoed, wide hall finished in the same style.

SECOND FLOOR—Three rooms and bath-room, with marble mantels and wash-basins.

THIRD FLOOR—Four rooms, pantries and closets, marble mantels and wash-basins, speaking-tubes and bells, inside blinds, shutters, &c. All the houses are supplied with Ridgewood water and water-closets, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms will be liberal.

ALSO, TWENTY-FIVE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES AND STORES IN VAN BRUNT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.

The above improved property as per maps.

This sale will afford a good opportunity to mechanics and others desirous of purchasing a home for themselves on easy terms. This property is located on both sides of Van Brunt-st., between Ewen, William, and King sts., in South Brooklyn. Each house contains eleven rooms and cellars. The above will be sold for 30 per cent. down, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, with the privilege of paying $100 or more in half yearly installments, if desired. For particulars and maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

Sale peremptory, by order of the Executor of Edward Kellogg, deceased.

ESTHER F. KELLOGG, Executrix.
CHAS. P. BALDWIN, } Executors.
E. R. KELLOGG, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BRASS AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 88 9th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of oak, rosewood and mahogany furniture, modern and antique, elaborately carved and finished in superior style; sofas, chairs, centre tables, armoir à glace bedsteads, &c., of Paris manufacture; consol. from Florence, one 400 years old, probably unequaled in the City; banquets, of nearly equal antiquity; buffets, richly carved elizabethan chairs; cabinet, inlaid with tortoise shell; tables de nuit; parlor organ, by Alexandre, of Paris; enamel and oval mirrors, elegantly carved in antique dining table, &c., Roman, Etruscan and Florentine vases, some of which were purchased in Paris, at the auction of Louis Philippe; a very costly bronze and Sienna mantel clock, with rich bronze relief candelabra, &c., together with rarely equaled paintings, collected by the owner during his residence in Europe, among which are a superb copy, by Billet, of the celebrated Soult picture by Murillo of the Immaculate Conception; a fruit and flower piece, by Cherelle; a portrait of Franklin, from an original (now lost) by Greutze; and many other elaborate and exquisitely finished originals and copies by noted ancient and modern artists, of rare merit and value; also, statuary, mosaics, &c. The furniture may be seen the day before the sale upon permits from the auctioneer, at their office, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues can also be obtained.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A TRUST, OF NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STREETS NEAR 5TH-AV., HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

On 127th-st.—Three lots, south side of 127th-st., 235 feet west of 6th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.—Three lots, running through from 127th to 128th-st. commencing 385 feet east of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches. The above lots are a short distance above the Central Park, and near the 6th-av., in the most desirable and improved part of Harlem, and on the grade. The streets are graded, curbstones laid and sidewalks flagged. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or E. P. Clark Esq., No. 128 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 WEST 36TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the finely polished brown-stone four-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 4½ inches (more or less) by 63 feet, with library extension; lot 98 feet 9 inches, (or half the block.) No. 37 West 36th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, constituting, in the strictest sense, a first-class house, and cost $36,600. Title perfect. Terms at sale. The house can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneer, where a more full description can be had. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, at the Merchants' Exchange, the superior frame mansion, in complete order for immmediate occupancy, carriage house and six lots, between Broadway, 7th-av. and 54th and 55th sts.

Also, three lots northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st.

Also, 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. All on the high ground adjacent to the Central Park.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel furniture of a three-story house. Fine carpets, beds, bedding, bureaus, washstands, China, glass, &c., &c., together with everything usually found in a well-furnished house.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the late stock of SIMPSON & SCHAFFER, at No. 89 Bowery to close the business.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warehouse, the entire stock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, of every style, comprising the the largest and most varied assortment offered in many years. To be sold without reserve, for cash. Worthy the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers and others. N. B.—Goods can be stored on the premises till May 1, free of charge, if required. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HIGH-BRED CATTLE.

WILLIAM N. LEWIS will sell without reserve, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 1 o'clock, on the farm of the late James Bathgate, Esq., at Fordham, Westchester County, 19 very superior cows, 4 two-year old heifers, 1 bull, one pair of horses, brood mares, and farming utensils, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 5 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) April 3 at 10½ A. M., all the rich and costly furniture and house decorations contained in the private residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway; this sale, embracing a fine assortment of first-class goods, mostly new, and in respectable order, and to be sold without reserve. In the catalogue will be found velvet and other carpets, rosewood suites, pier and mantel mirrors, rich rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, a few meritorious oil paintings, superb mantel decorations, rich tables, rare and numerous other articles, corresponding in quality and style to those usually found in well furnished houses.

Notice is hereby given that during the entire Spring season we shall not indulge in lengthy and long drawn-out advertisements, regarding the practice as useless, and often grossly deceptive, intended more for strangers, especially for the people from the country, than for the intelligent citizens of the Metropolis. We shall at all time through our advertisements aim only to give the public an honest statement of facts, and a correct idea of what we have to sell, and we assure our customers that our advertisements shall correspond with our goods, and that they will receive at our hands in all cases equitable and honorable treatment. Catalogues at the houses on the morning of the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 165 Madison-av., corner of 34th-st., the furniture of a family removing from the City, consisting of elegant mirrors, imperial, medallion and Brussels carpets and rugs, window curtains and cornices, piano-forte, dining and centre tables, sofas, side-tables, bedsteads and bureaus, made to order, and of superior quality and workmanship, rich vases and gas fixtures, of the most costly description; also, kitchen furniture, &c. At 12 o'clock, a quantity of old Madeira, Ports and Sherry wines in glass, &c.; the Madeira was imported from the house of March & Co., in 1850; the Ports and Sherry are of very superior quality, from the house of Codman & Co., Boston.

M. FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF OVER $50,000 worth of books, stationery and blank books, paintings and engravings fine gold and silver watches and fine gold jewelry, clocks, silver-plated ware, cutlery and fancy goods, every morning, afternoon and evening this week, at the store No. 447 Broadway, also No. 2 Canal-st Order of sale—The fancy goods, watches, jewelry, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., will be sold each day at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and the books, paintings, &c., every evening at 7 o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NO. 97 BOWERY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 5 at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, on the Bowery, the valuable lot with buildings, on the east side of the street, 24 feet north Bleecker-st.; lot 25 by 100. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house in front, and a two-story brick house in rear, renting for $2,500. 75 feet of stone foundation for a large building is laid 10 feet below surface, running to within 25 feet of the front of the lot. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, house and lot No. 698 6th-av., junction of Broadway including rear building; lot 24 feet 8 inches by 75 feet deep. The sale is a lease on part of the property for three years, from June, 1860. Possession of the balance on delivery of the deeds. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer,
Store 5½ Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau st.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 645 (new No. 68) Houston-st., Sheriff's sale of genteel household furniture, comprising the entire furniture carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, chamber furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., of said house. By order of John Kelly Sheriff; B. Reilly, Deputy.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, AT 2 1-2 P. M., AT No. 112 Fulton-av., between Lloyd-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. The entire stock of reliable furniture in Humbert's Warerooms, comprising parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture, in rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak all of the best manufacture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware, a large stock. TUESDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit retailers; mostly best salable goods and a general assortment.

SALE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND ROSES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS,
Flowering Bulbous Roots, &c, &c,
THIS DAY at No. 102 Maiden-lane.
J. D. HOLBROOK.

TO DRUGGISTS—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—WILL be sold at auction, without reserve, by order of the undersigned, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, all the drugs, store and office fixtures contained in the drug-store corner of West Broadway and Duane-st. The stock has been assorted in lots for the convenience of purchasers.
N. STRATTON, Assignee, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—SEALED PROposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year, fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be of the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load. The quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1861.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr.,
} Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 13, 1857, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be require to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

Upon presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1860

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals, directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues, &c., of the City of New-York, for the term of five years," will be received at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st., until Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the public markets and the limits thereof, to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish for the term of five years, in compliance with the specifications of article 1 of chapter 23 of the Revised Ordinances of the Corporation of said City, adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty thereof, June 20, 1859.

The right to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications, including form of contract, can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 1 Centre-st.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ROOFING.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use, in any part of the country. JOSEPH DITTO & Co., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks &c., for American and European traveling; Paris made travelling and shopping bags, for ladies and gentlemen's use.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A gentleman leaving the City would dispose of a valuable and well rented piece of property, in a good location for stocks or up-town lots.
Apply or address
J. R. B.,
care of H. N. Fryatt,
No. 8 Fleicher-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO. J. PRICE,
ISAAC WALTON,
JAS. M. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT M. FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H. KNAPP,
JAMES HUGHES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM. A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN MCCAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD, MT. VERNON AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—MT. VERNON Ohio, March 1, 1860.—The public are hereby informed that APPLETON OAKSMITH has no power connected with any kind whatever with this Company, and all Powers of Attorney or Special Letters of Authority heretofore given to, or held by said Oaksmith, authorizing him to act for said Company, have some time since been canceled, annulled and withdrawn, and the Company will not hereafter be responsible for any acts of the said Oaksmith.

The public are further informed that W. H. DAVIS is for the present the only representative of the contract for building this Road.
WM. DUNBAR,
President.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually. 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873. Interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1, 1860 will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company.
Pekin City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Also on the 4th of April the
San Francisco City Water Works.

OFFICE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MISSOURI—SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29, 1860.—Notice is given that the semi-annual interest on the Seven per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, of Missouri, falling due April 1, next, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
M. BRAYMAN, President.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THIS COMPANY'S Stocks will be closed on the afternoon of April 5, and will remain closed until the morning of April 26, 1860, to enable the Company to prepare a list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the annual election of Directors, on the 25th of April next.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, March 31, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 7th of April next inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY- one Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1860, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, payable on and after the 9th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL Secretary.

LOGAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the mortgage bonds of this Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH,
Treasurer.

$4.000 TO $15,000 WANTED IMMEDIately, on satisfactory and very valuable property at Long Branch, N. J. The highest prices paid. The Railroad is now finishing to the shore. Inquire, for full particulars, at the large Real Estate Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., will pay coupons due April 1, on the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company second mortgage, Madison and Indianapolis 10 per cent. bonds, and Ross County, Ohio, Court-house bonds.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, a stranger in New-York, in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of $40 or $50 for a short time; security given if required. Address Miss FANNIE G., Station C, Troy-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC BRANDY,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3-dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whiskey, in Bond; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by C. E. HABIGHT Agent for Guinness' Stout, No, 127 Pearl-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 12 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4 10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train, from Pier No. 2 North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railro

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The California Pony Express.

THE TARIFF FOR MESSAGES.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 31.

We learn from Mr. STEBBINS, the Superintendent of the lines west of this city, that they commence receiving dispatches for the California Pony Express to-day. Each message will be numbered, and will be forwarded from the first station of the Telegraph line in Carson Valley in the same order as received here. Parties wishing their dispatches to take precedence must therefore send them in early. The lines will receive dispatches up to 5 P. M. of Tuesday next. Triplicates will be sent, and every precaution will be taken to prevent their destruction by water or wear and tear. The tariff from St. Louis to any point in California, including express and all other charges, will be five dollars and thirty cents for the first ten words, and ten cents for each additional word, and if messages fail to go through ahead of any other route, the money will be refunded. The rates from New-York and other Atlantic cities are six dollars and ninety cents for ten words, and twenty cents for each additional word, subject to the same conditions.

Later from Havana.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT REGARDING THE MARIN EXPEDITION—STATE OF THE MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 31.

The steamer *Empire City* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 27th inst.

Great excitement existed at Havana about the capture of the Marin expedition, and the papers denounce the capture as an act of war.

Sugar closed buoyant but active at 8½@9 reals. The stock on the market was 180,000 boxes, against 200,000 last year.

Molasses was selling at 3½ reals.

Freights had slightly declined.

Exchange on London was 13¼@14 per cent. premium, and on New-York 2½@3% per cent. premium.

Fires.

LUMBER YARD, DWELLINGS AND STORES.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 1.

A fire in Brighton on Saturday night destroyed the lumber-yard and contents of J. H. FULLER & SON, whose loss is $20,000, on which there is $9,000 insurance; one dwelling and two stores, owned by E. SEARHAWK, loss $7,000, no insurance; the grocery of SALMON, KENDALL & Co., loss $7,000, insured $5,000, and two buildings, owned by CEPHAS BRACKETT, loss $4,000, insured $3,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in Chelsea on Saturday evening destroyed six dwellings, occupied by nearly twenty Irish families. Loss $10,000; insured $6,000.

DWELLING AND STORES—$40,000 LOSS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 31.

A fire at Kenosha, Wis., to-day, destroyed all the buildings on Main street, between Market and Pearl, except BAILEY'S dry goods store and the north side of Market-square. Loss estimated at $40,000, which is insured for $70,000.

A STEAMBOAT.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Saturday, March 31.

The steamer *Kate May*, with 700 bales of Cotton on board, was burned at Cannelton this morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost. The fire was the result of an accident.

A LIVERY STABLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, March 31.

The livery-stable of O. W. JOHNSON was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss on the building, harness and buggies, about $2,500.

Singular Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 31.

An accident occurred at COOPER'S furnace, near this place, at noon to-day, by which three brothers named THOMAS, SAMUEL and JOHN STONEBACK were injured, the two first fatally, and the latter slightly. The accident was caused by some haulers of stone dumping a load into the place where the men were working.

The Vincennes at Boston.

THE CAPTAIN AND MATES OF THE SLAVER ORION ON BOARD.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 31.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, from the Coast of Africa, arrived here to-day. She brings as prisoners Capt. MORGAN and mates, CHAMBERLAIN and DUNNING, of the slave bark *Orion*, captured on the coast.

A Counterfeiter Escapes from Durance.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, April 1.

GEORGE W. WILSON, recently arrested for passing counterfeit money, and awaiting trial, escaped last night from the Essex County Jail by means of false keys, leaving the door open behind him. It is regarded as fortunate that there was not a general jail delivery.

The Slave-Trade.

ALLEGED SEIZURE OF A LAWFUL TRADER.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 1.

The brig *Jehossee*, on a legitimate trading voyage from here to the Coast of Africa, was overhauled and taken forcible possession of by a British vessel-of-war, and the officers and crew treated with gross indignity.

Strange Case of Shooting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 31.

P. P. TREVITT, of Sparta, called on Dr. CARROW for professional assistance at the Commercial Hotel to-day, and while the latter was writing a prescription TREVITT shot him, killing him instantly. The act is attributed to *mania a potu*.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 31.

Maj. F. N. PAGE, U. S. A., died at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 25th.

Sailing of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 31.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 1.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* sailed yesterday afternoon for the Pacific.

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, March 30.

Exports of the week	$759,425
Exports of the month	4,453,000
Exports of the quarter	17,257,455

Important Correction.

The New-Orleans market, of Friday, received last night and published in this morning's papers, was so shockingly mangled by the telegraphers, that we were obliged to have it repeated, with the following result.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 30.

Sales to-day 13,000 bales Middling at 10¼c.@10¾c. Sales of the week 74,000 bales. Receipts of the week 36,500 bales, against 24,000 last year. Exports of the week 88,500 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 454,000 bales. Increased at all ports, 758,500 bales. Stock in port, 465,500 bales. COFFEE firm; sales of the week 3,000 bags Prime, 12¾c.@13c. Stock, 25,000 bags, against 20,000 same time last year. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, ½d. Exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 31.

FLOUR very dull. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS in fair demand. MESS PORK, $17 37½@$17 50 asked. BACON 7¾c.@8¼c. LARD 10¾c. Money quiet at 10@12 ₱ cent. for business paper. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅜@½ ₱ cent. premium for gold.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales at 10c.@10¼c. for middling.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 31.

$4,000 Ohio 6s, '86	108	900 Reading Railroad	43
1,000 Va. State 6s	93⅝	100 do	42⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s	82¾	300 do	b45 43⅛
5 000 do	82⅝	25 do	42¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	89¾	200 Michigan Cen. R.	45⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs.	100	10 do	45
1,000 do	100¾	50 do	b60 45⅛
3,000 Erie R. 5th m. b.	45	200 do	s30 45
1,000 Erie R. bs. '75	31	50 do	s60 45
2,000 Hude. R. R. 2d M.	98½	200 do	b10 45⅛
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	32
8,000 do	91¾	50 do	s30 21½
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	91¾	50 do	21½
7,000 Del., L. & W. 2d M.	93	50 do	s60 20¾
15 Amer. Exch. Bank	101	50 Panama R.	b10 135⅜
84 Penn. Coal Co.	84½	50 do	135½
410 Pacific M. S. Co.	104	50 do	135¾
50 do	b60 104¼	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	82
26 Erie railroad	10¾	300 do	62½
100 Hudson R. R.	b60 40¾	50 do	b30 62⅝
100 do	40¾	200 do	b30 62¾
220 do	40¾	350 do	b60 62¾
15 do	40⅞	350 do	62¾
50 do	s60 40	100 do	62¾
265 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	50 do	b30 62¾
450 do	78¾	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	88
100 do	s10 78¾	10 do	89¾
50 do	s60 78¾	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	62¾
100 do	buw 79	250 do	b30 62¾
100 do	79	250 do	b60 62⅝
450 do	s10 79	50 do	b10 62¾
250 do	s60 79	400 do	62¾
50 do	s10 79¾	100 do	b10 62¾
200 do	b60 79¾	50 do	s60 62¾
300 do	b60 79¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	26½
200 do	79¾	450 do	28¾
200 do	b10 79¾	300 do	b60 28½
625 Harlem Railroad	10½	10 do	28
100 do	b30 10⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	65¾
300 Harlem R. Pref.	b10 36¾	450 do	65⅞
100 do	36¾	200 do	66
100 do	s10 36¾	200 do	b60 66¼
25 New-Jersey R.	134	100 Del., L. & W. R.	86
		100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	6

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, 1892	90¾	600 N. Y. Central R.	79¾
1,000 Virginia State 6s	93¼	300 do	b60 79¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, M.	102¼	100 do	s10 79¼
5,000 Erie 2d m. b. '83	76⅝	300 do	s60 79
1 000 Erie 2d m. bds	94	100 do	b60 79¾
2,000 Erie 5th m. bds.	45	130 do	79¼
1,000 Harl. 2d m. bds.	93¾	100 Erie Railroad	10¾
1,000 Mich. So 2d m. b.	43	200 Reading Railroad	43
1,000 M. C. S ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. Con. bds.	96¼	200 do	b60 43¼
5,000 do	96¾	50 Mich. Cent. R.	b60 45¼
8,000 L. Erie & W. 1st m. bds	70	200 do	b30 45⅝
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	95	200 do	45
5 Bank of Commerce	98	50 do	s30 44¾
11 do	98¾	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	10¾
25 Merchants' Bank	107	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	21¾
350 Penn. Coal Co	84¾	150 Panama Railroad	135
200 Pacific M. S. Co	103¾	50 do	b60 135¼
125 do	b60 104	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	62
150 Hudson River R.	40¼	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	25¾
300 Harlem Railroad	10¾	200 do	24¾
77 Ind. & Cincin. R.	35	300 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	66¾
		1000 do	s60 66¾
		300 do	b30 67

MONDAY, April 2—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was comparatively active for the advanced stage of the season for Spring importations, in the entries of Foreign Merchandise. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,621,363, against $3,335,589 the corresponding week last season. The Export entries were to a liberal extent in Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—$1,668,836, against $1,725,436 same week last season. The Export of Specie scarcely half equal to the corresponding week last season. It amounts to $706,006, principally in California Gold bars and Mexican dollars by the steamers on Saturday, as against $1,343,059 same week in 1859. The following are the particulars:

Brig Judith, Somers, Ponce—Doubloons	$15,007
Bark Wave Crest, Bracoo Ayres—Doubloons	14,619
Brig J. W. Densen, Para—American gold	10 000
Schooner Kasbec, Jacmel—Specie	2,500
Brig Winthrop, Santa Martha—French gold	2,000
Bark Teresa, St. Thomas—Five franc pieces	1 980
Bark Teresa, St. Thomas—American gold coin	78,000
Stm. Karnak, Nassau—Sovereigns	3,350
Stm. City of Manchester, Liverpool—California bars and silver	116,000
Stm. Teutonia, Hamburg—American gold	50,000
Stm. Teutonia, Hamburg—Mexican dollars	209,680
Stm. Teutonia, Hamburg—German silver	2,000
Stm. Fulton, Havre—California gold bars	200,870
Total	$706,006

The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $8,026,493, against $8,122,672 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of Gold from California during the week were $1,051,000, more than equaling the Export demand; so that a further moderate increase on the Specie line in Bank is looked for in the weekly Statement to be made up this afternoon. The average of last Monday was $23,286,204, and the Loan and Discount line $127,613,507. In the latter no important change is anticipated, though toward the close of the week there was an improved demand for temporary Loans on account of the decided revival of business on the Stock Exchange. In Discounts, the inquiry for strictly prime paper, below the rate usually current at Bank, is still ahead of the offering through the Bill Brokers, and the general supply of Money continues easy, both on the Street and at Bank. The Exchange market is also easy, and rules rather below than up to the Specie standard. The transactions on London for Saturday's mail were at 108¾ for Southern Bank bills, and 108¾ standard drawers here; and on Paris f.5.18¾@f.5.17½.

According to the Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published early in March, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from 1st July, 1859, to 1st March, inst., amounted to $155,004,000
Add four weeks in March 19,979,202

Total since July 1 to date $174,983,202
Against same time last year 149,468,000

Increase this fiscal year $25,515,202

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported, but exclusive of Specie.)

From 1st July to 1st March $49,169,000
Add four weeks in March 7,235,993

Total since 1st July $56,404,993
Against same time 1859 41,691,000

Increase this fiscal year $14,713,993

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to March 1 $38,349,000
Add in March 2,383,136

Total since July 1 $41,732,136
Against same time 1859 21,663,000

Increase this fiscal year $20,069,136

The Custom-house exact returns for the full month of March, which we expect to be able to publish in a few days, will vary somewhat the above comparison.

The shipments of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, of the present season, to date are:

2,604,000 bales, averaging $50 $130,200,000
Against 1,874,000 last year, aver'g $53 75. 97,347,550

Increased Export to date this year $32,852,450
The total Export of Cotton the last year was 3,005,000 bales, of the value of $161,434,923

Giving an average value of about $53 75 to the bale, while we take $50 as the average of the present season, for the convenience of comparison. The average run of prices for both years has been much the same, though the immediate currency, say for Orleans Middling, is lower than this time last season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	101@101¼
New-York Central	75⅝@74⅞@79⅛@79⅝
New-York and Erie	10¾@10⅞
Reading	41⅜@42⅞@42⅝
Rock Island	65⅛@64¾@67⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	23¼@24⅛@21½@22¼@21¾
Michigan Southern, old	10¾@11⅛@10¾
Michigan Central	4 ¾@45@44¾
Toledo	21¼@25¼@24@24¾
Galena	61¼@62¼
Illinois Central	61⅜@60¾@63
Panama	133¾@136@135
Pacific Mail	98¾@105@104
Missouris	80¾@80½@83@82
Virginias	93@93½
Tennessees	90¾@90@90½
Illinois Central Bonds	91½@91¾
Hudson River	38¾@40¼
Harlem Preferred	34¾@36¾@36¼
Delaware and Hudson	96¾@95@95⅝

After a partial hesitation early in the week on one or two leading descriptions, the Stock Market gained additional strength and activity on nearly the entire list, up to the very close on Saturday afternoon. The advance on New-York Central from Thursday afternoon was *five per cent.*, under a very heavy line of purchases by the Broker of a single party. Who the principal or principals to this sudden and extraordinary operation of 20,000 or 25,000 shares was, of course, the subject of lively inquiry and surmise on the Street, the more so as some of the leading heaviest speculators, usually operating for the rise, and of late eagerly watching the turn of events at Albany, were scarcely prepared for so large an advance just now. At the same time, it was noticed that the market had previously moved, on this, as well as other speculative stocks, as though no probable event in the advancement of the Railway Tax question would long impede a further rise, and when the heavy order referred to came into the Exchange Board, the disposition to sell, after the first movement from 75@77 ₱ cent., was exceedingly sensitive. Another rise to 79½ took place on a comparatively reduced line of sales. The operations in the Stock on Saturday were about 7,000 shares, as against 15,000 (some estimates said 18,000) shares on Friday, the market closing at 4 o'clock 79½@¾ ₱ cent. The additional rise on Pacific Mail shares was 6½ ₱ cent. up to Thursday afternoon, when a good deal of cash stock was brought out at 105 ₱ cent., and the price subsequently manifested less buoyancy, though no decided weakness, with sales closing at 103½ cash, and 104 buyer 60 days. The movement in Southern Michigan shares, of both classes, seemed also to pause about the middle of the week; the orders from the party seeking the control and reorganization of the finances of the Road at the April election, being less pressing. It is understood they have acquired the power by purchase and proxies to make their own ticket sure, and as the same time neglected and low-priced Bonds of the Company have also been taken hold of, under free orders from the same quarter, it is at least fair to assume, in advance of the election, a degree of earnestness and practical responsibility which ought to place the property on a better footing. The rise in the Second Mortgage, during the week, was from 38 to 43 ₱ cent., and in the Sinking Fund and General Mortgage from 60 to 66½ ₱ cent. The reorganization in the affairs of the Erie Company has also received a new and significant impulse, in the passage through the Legislature on Saturday of the Bill to foreclose and reorganize the old Corporation, and to create the new on the agreed basis of preserving, intact, the full value of all the original classes of securities and capital—the principal change being the conversion of the common Bonds, and all accrued and accruing coupons to the time of resuming half-yearly dividends, into a preference 7 ₱ cent. stock. These Bonds, as well as the mortgages, closed firm and in demand, and some disposition was manifested to take hold of the common shares as a fair speculation at present low prices. The shares of the Michigan Central Company are up to 45 ₱ cent.; the Toledo shares have advanced 3 ₱ cent., and the Sinking Fund Bonds 4 ₱ cent.; the Illinois Central, after wavering under the continued low quotations up to the last mail, from London, improved again on Saturday, partly on the slight turn in the English market advised by the *Arabia*, but chiefly on the increased traffic of the Road. The latest quotation was 62½@63 ₱ cent. on the Street at 4 o'clock on Saturday. Next to New-York Central, at the close of the week, the excitement in the shares of the Chicago and Rock Island ran highest, and against a pretty decided purpose to sell the stock *short* 30@60 days. The line taken in this way at 66¼ ₱ cent. was one or two thousand shares, the same and even a higher figure bid, in the same way, for more, and 67½ ₱ cent. cash paid after the printed list of sales in the afternoon. An advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent. is noted in Hudson and Harlem, and 5 ₱ cent. in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western shares, which sold as high as 83 ₱ cent. ex dividend. The general Share list closed with much firmness, the business being continued on the Street until after 4 o'clock.

In the State Stock of Missouri the speculation of the week was active and marked by frequent fluctuations on the news from the seat of legislation regarding the recent heavy additional grant of State credit to the Railways, which besides appropriating $4,150,000 new 6 ₱ cents., proposed the privilege of converting into the same stock all the 7 ₱ cent. indorsed mortgages of the Southwest Pacific Road. These amount to $2,800,000 already issued, and $1,700,000 authorized to be issued under previous grants. Of course so large an addition to the 6 ₱ cent. stock of the State as these two propositions imply, could not be viewed *here*, where the principal market for the stock is found, (for even the demand for Western banking is mainly supplied through New-York,) in any other light than as a hasty if not dangerous expansion of credit, and it was not until the telegraph reported a veto from the Governor, that the price showed a recovery to the rate prevailing before receipt of the first news of the passage of the bill. The additional dispatches to Saturday morning, though reporting the purpose of the Governor to have the bill reconsidered and amended, advised private parties, in interest for success of the new grant, that there was no probability of further action at present. There seems to be a wide difference of views between the Governor and the Railway majority in the Legislature, (which scarcely amounts to a working majority,) and very hard left-handed compliments pass from one to the other. At the same moment it is claimed that the Governor is in favor of a further grant to the principal roads, in his own way, and the *short* sellers of the stock since the veto are supposed to be acting on the belief that sooner or later this expansion of credit will be put through. It further appears that the NEW-YORK TIMES has been the means of provoking an unusual display of excitement and indignation in the lower branch of the Legislature, by copying, with the comment which the occasion called for, an extract from a letter inserted in an evening paper, as from a member of the Legislature. The discussion on the subject ran through two days, and in the course of it the genuineness of the paragraph from the TIMES was called in question, and the matter charged upon our contemporary of the *Missouri Republican* as a fabrication! While we are sorry for this singular implication of the integrity of that veteran journal, which certainly reproduced our remarks and the pointed extract in question, correctly, we hail the sensitiveness in the Legislature on the subject as a good omen for the credit (and may we not add for the prudence?) of the rich and growing State of Missouri. The following movement was made in the Lower House on Monday last, and discussed the following day, without arriving at a final vote:

Mr. WELCH, of Johnson, offered a resolution, referring to an article which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of March 21, containing a letter from a member of the Missouri Legislature to a New-York stock broker. The letter states that the passage of the Railroad bill would be regarded as illegitimate by a majority of Missourians; and speaking of the effect of the bill if passed, it says: "Do nothing with any Missouri bonds which may be issued under the present forced bill for further State aid to our railroads, which will be squandered upon our roads without the free consent of an honorable majority of Missourians."

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, said letter was unbecoming any member of the Legislature of Missouri—uncalled for—and its charges wholly unfounded, and the imputation of bad faith made against the character and credit of the State, are slanders upon the people of Missouri.

Resolved, That, should said bill be passed at the present extra session, be approved by the Governor, or become a law by the failure of the Governor to disapprove for the period of ten days, the credit of the State is as fully pledged to be payment of the bonds provided to be issued under said act as under any former law of this State; and all insinuations to the contrary meet the unqualified condemnation of the people of Missouri.

We learn that the Stock Exchange Board on Saturday restored to membership Mr. G. L. MAXWELL, (late MAXWELL & DART,) who lost his seat through the troubles of his then firm in September last.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable to-day.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on Monday, 9th inst.

The transfers of the Chicago and Rock Island Company will be closed this afternoon, preliminary to the dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable 10th inst., and they will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst.

The settlement of the New-Haven Railroad case ought to be near at hand, considering the recent additional developments against the common honesty, and much more, against the binding legality of the "separation" of Stock attempted soon after the fraud of SCHUYLER in 1854. But we know of nothing at present, except the bill pending before our Legislature to repeal the New-York grant of way and franchise to the Company unless these claims are settled by the 1st of June, which is likely to hasten an adjustment on anything like decent terms. It appears that the rumor of an early compromise, noticed a few days since, has no other foundation than a private circular from Mr. N. A. COWDREY, of New-Haven, soliciting authority from the holders of what are called "Spurious Certificates," (that is, the certificates in regular form and with the genuine signatures of the President and Transfer Agent of the Company, which an irresponsible expert in book-keeping was directed to invalidate if he could as an over-issue,) to authorize him to accept 25 cents on the dollar, in cash, in satisfaction of their claims, or 27½ cents in the bonds of the Company, or 33⅓ cents in the stock of the Company, to be recognized as genuine. We believe Mr. COWDREY means what *he* proposes, but he does not pretend to speak *for the Company*, and if he did, the proposition, instead of being preposterous, would simply be insulting. The singular point about this and other vague suggestions of compromise is, that they are *timed* to correspond with the urgent petitions which have gone up to Albany for redress. Whether purposely so, or not, we cannot undertake to say, but it is exceedingly desirable that the Legislature should provide at least an alternative penalty against further delay. A more impudent abuse of a liberal franchise to a foreign corporation has seldom been known in this country, and the wrong falls mainly, if not exclusively, upon some of the best people of our own State. The Courts have, at length, arrested the further recognition of the pretended "separation" of stock in paying dividends; a fact which renders all classes of holders equally wronged by the present management, who, in resisting all settlement, have virtually left the use and control of the earnings of the Road—which should be large and valuable—in their own hands, without limitation as to time, and almost without responsibility as to the integrity with which the Road is operated.

An important decision has been rendered in favor of the Cleveland and Toledo Railway Company, confirming their purpose to abandon the repair and unprofitable use of the Junction Branch west of Sandusky. In the first place, the original Junction Company, before building their line or consolidating with the Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo, were enjoined by the Courts from building the Port Clinton extension from Sandusky to Toledo in their own right. They then made an arrangement to lease the franchise of the Port Clinton Company. But the present management of the Cleveland and Toledo Company finding the longer use of the Shore or Junction track of their line generally unprofitable, and especially so west of Sandusky—part of the track across the Bay being at best precarious, and recently damaged by storm—determined to abandon it. An injunction suit was instituted to prevent this; or, in other words, to compel the Company to repair the track and run it regularly at a heavy loss, and the name of the Port Clinton Company was employed as plaintiff. The following is the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Ottawa County, Ohio:

Held by the Court—That the proof did not show any legal attempt to furnish aid to the plaintiff; that the plaintiff did nothing but to lend its name to the Junction Company to enable it to do what the Courts had said it had no power to do, and had enjoined it from doing, and for which its officers could have been attached but for this cloak furnished by the plaintiff. That no matter what the form was, if used for such purpose, the Court would not aid the plaintiff to enforce pretended rights so acquired. That the plaintiff had no substantial interest in the matter, but simply lent its name to shield the Junction Company from legal penalties.

2. Held that the plaintiff has not a constructed road, such as was contemplated by the statute, to be leased; that it could not lease its franchise or right to construct a road; that right was conferred upon it by the Legislature and could not be transferred or delegated to another without like authority; that if, however, nothing and had nothing to lease or sell, and that if it had nothing to lease, the other party would not be prevented or estopped from saying so simply because a lease or transfer had been made out and delivered by the plaintiff.

3. That there was nothing in the instrument to the mortgagees of the Junction Company which the plaintiff could use by way of estoppel. They were third parties with whom the plaintiff had no connection or privity, and whatever their rights might be, the plaintiff could not avail itself of them. When a party makes an admission or declaration upon which another party acts, the party making the admission is estopped from denying the admission, because to permit it would be a fraud upon the party who believed and acted under it; here the admission was not made to the plaintiff, and it never did anything on the faith of it, and to say the least of it, the Court would not permit the plaintiff, if it were otherwise, to set up an estoppel to perpetuate a fraud.

The Court said it had examined the case with care, because of the large amount of property involved, and the great interest which the people along the line of the road manifested in the subject matter of the suit, and must say that the plaintiff had shown no rights in the matter which the Court was bound to protect or ought to enforce, and therefore dissolved the injunction and dismissed the petition.

The plaintiff gave notice of its intention to appeal to the District Court.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Mississippi Road for the week and month to the 24th:

	Week.	Previously.	Total to 24th.
Passengers	$7,274	$14.699	$21,973
Freight	15.168	19,102	34,271
Mails	1,045	2,091	3,137
Total	$23,489	$35,893	$59,382
Corresponding week in 1859			$13,669

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the new Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, elected on Wednesday, met on Thursday morning at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, when GEORGE W. CASS was unanimously elected President of the Board, and SAMUEL HANNA, of Indiana, was unanimously chosen Vice-President. Some general business was then transacted, and previous to the adjournment of the Board, Mr. THOMSON resigned his position as Director, and THOS. A. SCOTT was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy.

The proposed consolidation of the Little Miami and Columbus, Xenia and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, was last week approved by the stockholders of the Columbus and Xenia Road, at Columbus. Some eight thousand shares were voted, and the entire vote was in favor of the contract.

The following complaint of the management of the California Steamship lines out of New-York is from the *Boston Traveller*:

There is a great outcry since the withdrawal of the opposition line at the management of the California steam packets. People who paid their money a fortnight ago to secure passages, have, up to this hour, been unable to procure tickets, and some have been at the expense of a fruitless journey to New-York and back in pursuit of them. Surely this line is profitable enough to insure civil and decent treatment. If there is not pluck and capital enough in New-York and Boston to unhorse these dictators, commend us to a foreign alliance. The English have an ample supply of screw steamers, and an enterprising agent could make arrangements there in a brief space of time, to put on a line which could neither be frightened away nor bought off by the unprincipled New-York speculators. If there is not a man in Boston or New-York who has the energy to move in this matter, then we hope that little but big-hearted Portland, will take up the matter, and, by appealing to their British friends, relieve us from this villainous oligarchy.

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	21,631	401,774	35 408	444,115
Schuylkill Canal	17,206	24,159	29,849	61,180
Lehigh Valley R.	8,778	153,804	14,860	228,93
Scranton, South	7,340	91,578	13,464	143,496
Scranton, North	3,480	24,345	2,493	38,420
Shamokin	1,640	15 966	2,457	31 599
Trevorton	1 915	24.890	2,198	18 619
Broad Top	1,749	28,021	3,243	37,638
H. Thomas (Sh. Mt. Co.)	577	1,590	1,407	7,457
Lykens Val. Co	491	835	1,031	7,177
Total	64,807	787,962	106,063	968,696

The *Albany Argus*, on the subject of tolling Railway freights from the West, remarks:

It would be well if the Senate would refer the subject of tolling the Roads to this *Pro Rata* Commission, or to another of similar character. We have no belief that any of our sister States or the Canadian Provinces will ever pursue the policy of *pro rating* freight; but if ever we are guilty of the folly of imposing tolls upon Railroads, we are quite sure that the Western States will retaliate by similar imposts upon property going west or southwest from this State. The moment we pass a law by which the grain and agricultural products of the West are compelled to pay toll on our Railroads, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota will charge tolls upon our manufactures, our stoves, plows, &c. and upon the merchandise which our port of New-York receives and distributes through the West. They will pass these statutes, not for revenue, though their necessities are greater than ours, but expressly as retaliatory enactments, to remain in force just so long as our system of Railroad tolls endures, and no longer.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed, but the Governor has not yet signed, a General Banking Law, similar to our New-York system, the basis of circulation being limited to Pennsylvania and United States Public Stocks, at 95 ₱ cent. of market value, which value is not to be reckoned over par. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, says:

Pennsylvania 5's were ⅛@¼ higher, in consequence, we presume, of the report from Harrisburgh, that the Free Banking bill had passed both branches of the Legislature, and would probably receive the signature of the Governor. Should there be any demand for more banks under this law, the necessity of State 5's as a basis of circulation, will no doubt improve their price. There is not, however, here, any desire for more banking, as is proven in the fact that there is yet unsubscribed stock in all the new banks, and of that which has been taken the market price is below the amount paid. We do not anticipate much increase of banking under the law. The features of the law under which the old banks existare considered more desirable than are those of the proposed new law, and there being no rush for shares in existing banks, the new ones will be held in even less favor, and probably go begging.

We are requested to call attention to the dividend notice, in our advertising columns, of the Cairo and Fulton Company.

We are indebted to the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, Mr. RUSSELL, for the following report of the business of March:

March 1, 1860. By balance		$4,032,055 83
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,472,548 20	
Patent Fees	9,031 15	
Post-office Department	2,334,428 07	
Transfers	100,000 00	
Miscellaneous	14,193 70	
Treasury Notes	1,880 00—	8,710,201 12
Total		$12,742,256 95
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,689,184 13	
Post-office Drafts	2,676,084 35—	7,565,268 48
March 31, 1860, Balance		$5,176,988 47
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,279,446 61	
By Receipts during the Month	1,603,156 25—	3,882,602 86
To payments		1,521,657 38
Balance		$2,360,945 49
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$19,004 78
To Payments		27,888 50
Balance		$21,116 28
By receipts for Customs in March, 1860		$3 472,548 20
By receipts for Customs in March, 1859		2,701.838 47
Increase in March, 1860		$770,709 73
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,306,035 67
By Coin received during the month	$488,852 02	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	656,587 76—	1,145.439 78
Total		$2,451,475 45
To payments in Coin	$1.132.980 45	
To payments in Fine Bars	155,348 60—	1,288.329 05
Balance		$1,163.146 40
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$7,559,050 23	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	212,618 68—	7,771,668 91
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	954,795 23	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	314,165 66—	1,268,960 89
Total		$9.040 629 80
Less due depositors		1,014,136 71
Balance		$8,026.493 09

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending March 3, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$8,000	
Foreign Bullion	15,000	
United States Bullion	267 000—	$290,000 00
Deposits and Purchases of Silver.		
Foreign Coins	23,400	
Foreign Bullion	5,500	
U. S. Bullion (contained in gold)	2,500	
U. S. Bullion, (old coins)	1,100—	32,500 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	180,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	142,500—	322,500 00
Gold Bars stamped		728,696 36
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$148,020 23

The Legislature of Louisiana has further modified the Usury Law of that State. The new act provides that the owner of any promissory note, bond or written obligation for the payment of money, to order or bearer, or transferable by assignment, shall have the right to collect the whole amount of such, though it should include a greater rate of interest or discount than 8 ₱ cent per annum; provided it shall not bear more than 8 ₱ per annum after maturity until paid.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CARD.

Our importations and selections of all choice fabrics of the French and English markets suitable for our City trade, have been received and are now ready. They embrace many beautiful styles of Cassimeres, Spring Coatings and Vestings of our own special designs, to be found nowhere else. Our friends would do well to make early selections.

Our stock of Spring Clothing, both for men and boys, is now ready, and in great variety. Notwithstanding the well-known superiority of our make and style, we are prepared to sell at the lowest figures in the trade. DEVLIN & HUDSON,
Nos. 258, 259, 260, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—We feel perfectly satisfied that, on a fair trial of the virtues of this preparation for scald-head and ringworm, its merits will insure it a place in the nursery closet. For rash, pimples and scurf on the head, it is equally efficacious.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething,